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KARMAL OUTLINES NEW ROLE OF POLICE

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 24, 25, 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council]

[24 Oct 82]

[Text] Following is the text of the speech of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council, at the national conference of party activists in the police force of the Interior Ministry held on October 18 at the RC headquarters:

Respected comrades,

I have accepted with pleasure the invitation to speak before you party members of the Ministry of Interior and the commanders of the police force at the provincial, regimental and unit levels.

Gathered here today are the best representatives of our proud police who as a part of the Armed Forces of the DRA are confidently fighting an armed battle against the external and internal enemies of the country and are defending the gains of the Saur Revolution and the interests of our free-born people.

Such a big meeting is being held for the first time in the history of the Ministry of Interior. In this hall, we see representatives from all provinces, from all regiments and sections of the

police force. I hope that this meeting will become a new impetus for further improvement of your work.

I have complete faith that, when you return to your regiments, you will talk with your comrades-in-arms about the tasks set by the party to our police. Of course, you will not simply talk but practically execute the party's directives and accomplish the tasks which are set out today.

You, respected comrades, are the officials of the new police. I would stress the points as to what type of a force is our new police of today and what differentiates it from the previous apparatus of police and gendarmerie.

First, the present police force is a new organisation, born of revolution, which is drastically different from the police of the past. This difference above all, lies in the class tasks. Before the Saur Revolution, the police in Afghanistan served as a tool for the defence of the ruling, exploiting and oppressive classes and a handful of feudals, parasitic usurers and aristocrats. This

organisation, being an instrument of oppression of the people, used to force the simple folk of our country to do what served the needs and interests of the feudals, usurers and the aristocrats. The people feared the police as it was the perpetrator of infringements of rights and acts of arbitrariness.

The police of today, being the real defender of the interests of the people is duty-bound to safeguard the freedom, rights, honour and integrity of the citizens of Afghanistan, to ensure social order and discipline in the cities and localities, to actively help in carrying out socio-economic transformations and act as a carrier of the ideas and policies of the PDPA, the militant vanguard of the working people of the country.

Secondly, the police of today, in respect of the social origins of its constables, sergeants and officers, too, differs from the former police. In the past, most often, it was the sons of wealthy families and representatives of the ruling classes who could become police officers.

[25 Oct 82]

[Text]

Most of them joined the police only to make personal gains and often abused their status and position, by adopting wrong and illegitimate means for becoming rich. embezzlement bribery and law-breaking prevailed on an extensive scale. Yet, at present, there exist former police officials who are working in police with a revolutionary and noble spirit.

The police of today has originated from among the masses, is a part of people and serves and should serve the masses. At present the main body of the police is constituted by those young people, who are enthusiastically loyal to the cause of the revolution, come from the working people's families and who in the past had themselves experienced the tyranny and lawlessness of the police.

THE RANKS

The officers of the police include mostly those commanders and political workers who have been steered politically and militarily and trained after the revolution. Many of them have risen from the ranks of soldiers to the posts of officers, something which an ordinary soldier could not even imagine in the past. This new generation of the command personnel of the police propagates the policy of the party amidst the people and mobilizes the subordinates to actively participate in the socio-economic and political transformations in the country. The changes in the social composition of the personnel of the police force has, in its turn, also changed the mutual relations between the constables and the officers.

Was it possible in the past that the soldiers and officers might sit under one roof and discuss important issues pertaining to the raising of the combat capability of the regiments and units of the Ministry of Interior? Such combat and ideological comradeship could only be possible as a result of the Saur Revolution, which took place on the basis of the will and in conformity with the interests of the people.

The third distinguishing feature of the new police is that the organs of the Ministry of Interior as a constituent part of the Armed Forces of the country have, in the conditions of the undeclared war of internal and external reaction against the DRA, and the people's power, a very responsible and important duty of reliably defending the democratic system. Today the task of participating in combat operations - for eliminating and suppressing the counter-revolutionary bands is the Number One task.

Yet what is most important is that the activity of the police of today is led and guided solely by the PDPA. The constant party guidance of the police is the source of strength and the guarantee of successes.

The PDPA, its Central Committee and the Government of the DRA devote constant attention to the growth, strengthening and consolidation of the police, and to raising its combat capability and political maturity and militancy. Lately the Central Committee of the party twice adopted decisions as regards the further per-

fection of party and political work and improvement of overall activity of the organs of the Ministry of Interior. The decision, of the 3rd of Mizan (October 25, 1982) 1361 H.S., taken by the secretariate of the PDPA CC, will be dwelt upon in detail by Comrade Gulabzoy, member of the PDPA CC and the Minister of Interior of the DRA.

The creation of political organs of the police having the duty to carry out political training work among the soldiers, sergeants and officers also amounts to an example of the care and concern of the party.

Another testimony of the earnest concern for the police combatants who discharge their patriotic duty with valour and self-sacrifice is the award of the orders and medals of the DRA to over 1,000 constables, sergeants and officers. Many of the participants of today's meeting have also been honoured with orders and medals of the state and with promotion to the rank of officers.

Today the party and state are taking every measure to equip our police with the latest light weapons, ammunition, armour, means of transport, and other means of combat. The provision of the material needs of the constables, sergeants and officers as also the economic condition of personnel in units has considerably improved. This has been possible solely thanks to the fraternal, selfless and internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union. As a result of the complex of measures adopted by

the party and state for the strengthening and consolidation of the police and the work of the Ministry of Interior, the number of police personnel has considerably increased.

SOLIDARITY

The party ranks, within the police have also become consolidated. In all operative units and provincial regiments, party organizations and units of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan have been established and are functioning. More than two-thirds of the composition of these organisations (in the police) is made up of soldiers and volunteers. Comrades, this a very reliable force.

In the activity of the police, we see some interesting aspects which signify worthwhile attention being paid to solving many of the problems related to organisation of services and improvement of the conditions of life of the personnel. For instance, the Central Committee of the PDPA CC considers the initiative of the Ministry of Interior for organizing education and training for the illiterate soldiers useful and valuable. The charting out of this task in such a way that every illiterate soldier acquires during his tenure of service primary education is completely correct. It would ensure that persons who are released from the police ranks and are presented to society for absorption in different spheres of national economy would be literate, politically conscious and loyal to the ideas of the Saur Revolution, who would know, observe and respect the laws

of the DRA, support the policies of the party and state and implement these in practice.

Service in the ranks of the police must become a real school for political education and training.

In this connection, it must be said that the commissions of soldiers for controlling the affairs related to the lodging and boarding of the personnel can be a good example of the development of the sense of responsibility towards the assignments and creation of a comradesly atmosphere among the personnel. These commissions have earned great prestige and, thanks to their functioning, the state of the board and lodge and the life of the soldiers has perceptibly improved. We fully support this initiative taken by the organs of the Ministry of Interior. The initiatives of the soldiers must be developed and they must be more extensively drawn into participation in the solution of the basic problems of life and the functioning of the units.

The units and regiments of the police actively participated in the military operations in Panjsher, Kandahar, Ghazni, Paghman and northern provinces, during which crushing blows were dealt to the miscreants and considerable damages were caused to the counter-revolutionary forces.

Yet, comrades, we must clearly and explicitly understand that this still is not enough. The counter-revolution is trying even now, with the persistent money-

ary and military support of imperialism, to preserve a state of tension in the country and to continue a protracted war in order to make the economy bankrupt and create problem in the supply of foodstuff to the people, in transportation and in commerce. Still they are influencing a considerable portion of the citizens of the country through deceit and by misusing the religious sentiments of our Muslim compatriots. Our people have become fed up with the oppression, tyranny and arbitrariness of the bandit groups and are desirous of a peaceful life and an ever-speedier suppression of the counter-revolutionary bandits. The ensuring of a tranquil and peaceful life, suppression of the counter-revolution in the vitally important regions of the country and reliable defence of revolution constitute the most important and most pressing task for us.

ENDEAVOURS

We believe that the police must, in future, too, develop and increase constantly its combat capability, its constant endeavour and its participation in suppressing the counter-revolution.

There exist all possibilities for carrying out this work by the police. In the first place, the Ministry of Interior has the duty to remove the defeats and shortcomings which lessen the fruitfulness of the activity of the police. Even today there are units and regiments which have a low level of combat-preparedness and political firmness. In the minds of a number of police officials, too, there is no clear and precise concept of the objects and tasks of the revolutionary

state. In our society, a class struggle goes on. But a part of the soldiers, sergeants and officers do not realize its intensity and urgency and sometimes do not know as to who are the real enemies of the new system.

This bitter reality is a cause for anxiety. The Ministry of Interior, its political department, commandants and political workers and party organisations must draw necessary and ser-

[26 Oct 82]

[Text]

The combat capability of the police can develop only on the basis of the improvement and perfection of the party, political and educational work and the consolidation of relations with the local party committees and the local organs of state power. It is one of your most important and serious tasks.

Likewise, for its successful execution, it is necessary that measures are adopted for the solidarity and unity of the units and sections, for the establishment of firm military discipline and order among them, for improving the combat-preparedness of the personnel and for raising the technical skill of the command personnel.

We know that the units and regiments of the police have considerably increased their political activity as compared to the last year. This is a very important and very important gain. But, let us evaluate the efficacy of these military activities. As a result, it would appear clearly that this is still not enough. The pre-

vious conclusions. It is necessary that the political and training work among the police personnel is improved considerably and is directed towards raising combat spirit and morale, and inculcating in them patriotism, valour and bravery. It is necessary to devote more attention to strengthening discipline, unity and military order in the units, and to ensure comprehensive execution of orders. The level of exact,

ness of the commandant in respect of the training of the subordinates and the state of order and discipline and unity in the units and regiments must be raised. The standard of evaluation of the activity of each commandant must be by the combat capability and the high political sense and morale of the soldiers and the efficacy of their military activity.

sent-day conditions demand the further strengthening of the military activity of all the armed forces including the police regiments against the internal and external counter-revolution. We are confident that the share of our proud police in the armed battle against the enemies of the counter-revolution would increase.

ATTENTION

Parallel to it, the Ministry of Interior must devote greater attention to actively helping and assisting in the stabilisation and development of the national economy. At present, a considerable number of the industrial and agricultural enterprises are being guarded by the units of the police. We consider that the police merits praise and commendation for fulfilling these duties.

The reliable safeguard of the big enterprises facilitates their normal and fruitful functioning. This way, the police is taking part in the growth of the national economy of Afghanistan. This important aspect of the activity of the

Ministry of Interior must constantly remain in the focus of attention. Special attention should be paid to protecting the enterprises of Afghan-Soviet cooperation which constitute the basis of the economy of our country.

The party and the state are exerting great efforts to implement land and water reforms, which is one of the major gains of the Saur Revolution. The peasants constitute the most numerous class of our country. They must become the owners of water and land and in this way come to feel in practice the improvement in the living conditions. The people's Government is trying to take all necessary measures to ensure a contented and worthwhile life for the peasants. Our enemies want to hamper the achievement of this goal by using all means.

The police must actively help the party and state organs in implementing land and water reforms and reliably defend the peaceful work of the peasants.

VOLUNTARY WORK

The participation of the police in the days of voluntary work (called 'Ashar') together with the working people and the personnel of the army, in cleaning canals, subterranean waterways, renovation of the buildings of schools, hospitals and mosques which have been damaged and in assisting the people in harvesting the crops is of very great political importance. These measures must be supplemented with propaganda and extension work. It is necessary that extensive use is made of the available experience of the functioning of the joint, coordinated propaganda and extension groups of the local party committees and the police for actively explaining the objectives and tasks of the Saur Revolution, the policies of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA for improving the life of the people, developing economy and culture and solving the national question. This work is one of the effective forms of implementation of the Ninth Plenum of the PDPA CC which defined the pressing tasks of political work among the masses.

The police must reliably defend the cause of the expansion and consolidation of the people's state power in the localities, the capitals of provinces, districts and

subdistricts, assist in the work of organizational nuclei and guarantee the safety and immunity of the normal functioning of the schools, hospitals and other enterprises. Specially, the active participation of the police is an important thing in the context of the establishment and expansion of the people's power in the villages.

The units of the police are in the first ranks of the struggle for the new legal order. Preventing crimes, protecting the rights and freedoms of the citizens and their persons and property, and protecting the safety of roads and transportation constitute the important functions and direct responsibilities of the police.

The police is duty-bound to perfect and develop constantly, paralleled to its participation in the combat operations against the counter-revolution, these aspects of its activity, too. The more so because, with the expansion and consolidation of the people's state power, these aspects and directions always acquire greater and bigger significance.

The police personnel work among the masses of the people and the people, seeing the work of the police, to a great extent make a judgement on the overall activity of the state. In connection with this subject, I wish especially to point out that the police officials must undeviatingly observe re-

volutionary legality in their work. A better approach and an effort to help the citizens of the country in the difficult moments, decisively defending them against the criminal and counter-revolutionary elements are matters to which the police official must devote all his strength and energy, with all sincerity, heroism and self-sacrifice. This way, the police official will earn the respect and goodwill of the working people and will find reliable friends and helpers amidst them!

PRAISE

Dear Comrades, much praise and much respect be to our new police which is reaching that point of its development and perfection, where it would endear itself to each individual among the Afghan people and enjoy their great love.

Esteemed comrades, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA expresses its firm confidence that the combatant police of ours will add ever further to its professional skill, ideological and political maturity and unity of its personnel, ensure iron discipline throughout the police force so as it could defend everywhere with permanent vigil and firmness the position of the revolutionary state.

Dear comrades, I wish all of you greater successes and great laurels in this cause.

Comrades, our victory is certain.

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL FATHERLAND FRONT PUBLISHED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 23, 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Speech by Bareq Shafie, first vice-president of the National Fatherland Front]

[23 Oct 82]

[Text]

Only for this purpose has the democratic republic has striven and is striving to prevent its initiatives towards the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan and Iran for solving the present problems through negotiations.

The stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been put forward in a clear-cut and principled manner in the declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated August 24 1981.

The National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports this stand and is earnestly assisting in the realisation of the policy line of the state.

In the context of international relations, we rely on the principle of pe-

aceful coexistence and principle of nonalignment which forms the basis of our foreign policy and in future too we will rely on it. Following this principle, the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has for a year been urging, through its proposals, its neighbours to attend bilateral or trilateral talks in this field with the participation of interested countries and international organizations in order to find a way for the political solution of the situation created in our region.

Time has shown that our peace initiatives have been adequately flexible and realistic and form a good basis for practical negotiations.

We point out with pleasure that a great number of countries, among them the Islamic countries, have understood, appreciated and commended the proposals of the

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In achieving a positive advance towards the solution of relations among the countries of our region, the mission of the special envoy of the UN Secretary General, Diego Cordovez, who visited our country as well as Pakistan and had been in contact with the representatives of Iran is very important. His activity helped in understanding among the states as well as in organizing talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva.

The Geneva talks showed that it is possible to reach bilateral or mutual agreement on the solution of political issues. We are convinced that the talks and negotiations which began in Geneva will continue and will bring positive results for the participants from both the sides.

WRONG ISSUE

We firmly believe that, had there not been the intervention of America and international reaction and had they not used the so-called 'Afghanistan issue' wrongly for deceiving the international circles, all the difficulties and differences in views which existed among the countries of the region, could have been solved sooner and more successfully.

To this end, we deemed it necessary and deem it necessary that the major result and the basic aim of an all-sided political solution should be a real and confident guarantee of the cessation of armed and unarmed interferences from abroad in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the prevention of the creation of conditions for such interferences in the future.

Whenever the aggressive acts presently taking place from the territory of the neighbouring countries, prior to all fr-

om the territory of Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, cease, and we obtain necessary international guarantees that such acts will not be renewed in the future, then we will be able to discuss, as we have repeatedly announced, with the Government of the Soviet Union the question of withdrawal of the limited contingents of the Soviet army from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The question of discussing the presence and return of the limited contingents of the Soviet army from our country is only within the authority of our two countries, and can be discussed only when the danger to the national sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the DRA, namely what has caused us to invite the limited contingents of the Soviet army to Afghanistan, is removed.

The Soviet peace initiatives for the prevention of nuclear arms race and the improvement of rela-

tions among the countries, including the relations of the countries in our region, has won extensive support.

We are convinced that our specific efforts together with the pressures of all the peaceful international forums will achieve positive results and will help remove tensions on the globe for the good of the peoples of the world.

Esteemed participants of the Press conference, esteemed journalists,

We are hopeful of your objectivity and realism and are confident that you will convey the text of our declaration to the hearing of the broad gatherings of the world.

While you fulfill your noble journalistic duty, the world peoples should know that the Democratic Afghanistan will not swerve from the way it has chosen. The Saur Revolution will be victorious and the imperialists will not succeed in disrupting the building of our new life.

[25 Oct 82]

[Text]

Following is the full text of the joint declaration of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front and the Revolutionary Council, read by Bareq Shafie, First Vice-President of the NFF CC and member of the RC, at the Press conference at the Foreign Affairs Ministry on October 19:

PRINCIPLED

Esteemed participants of the Press conference,

We have invited you today to this Press conference in order to explain to you on behalf of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the NFF some important aspects of the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA and the social and econo-

mic transformations carried out by people's power, to reiterate the principled position of the leadership of the PDPA and the state of the DRA regarding the questions related to the defence of the gains of the Saur Revolution and the decisive struggle against the counter-revolution, as also to elaborate on the constant endeavour of

been the consolidation of the leading and organizing role of the PDPA in the society. The relations of our party with the broad masses of people, which guarantee the successful accomplishment of the historical tasks of the party, are expanding and developing. The draft law of local organs of state and administrative power, which was published for a general scrutiny and debate by the people, received their extensive support. This law establishes necessary conditions for free elections of 'jirgahs' (assemblies) in villages, towns and provinces. The participation of the broad masses of the people in guiding the state affairs in social, economic and cultural spheres, a role which is the highest manifestation of democratic leadership, is comprehensive, serious, and extensive.

CONSOLIDATED

The Armed Forces of the DRA have been consolidated. A police, which protects the interests of the people in the fight against the counter-revolution, has been created. The Democratic Youth organisation of Afghanistan, which mobilizes our proud youth for the cause of the revolution, has a membership of 96,000. Likewise, a women's movement, with a membership of 12,000, and has come into being and its activists are carrying out great work and activity among women.

Of course, there are difficulties, too, confronting us and these are not a few. Yet, the revolution

racial discrimination and other illegalities which were practised against the people by the past rulers. The equality of man and woman took a legal shape in the process of democratisation of socio-economic life was begun and is continuing. Ever stronger blows are being inflicted on the backwardness, an offshoot of the feudal and pre-feudal relations. Evident and very positive results have been achieved as a result of the measures to combat illiteracy, expand education, effect transformations in the system of learning and expand the national culture of nationalities and tribes.

As a result of the revolution, about 300,000 peasant families, who had little or no land, received land free of cost and conditions were created for introducing new socio-economic relations in the agrarian affairs in the interest of the working peasants.

An important gain of the Saur Revolution is the improvement in the conditions of workers who are working in industries and elsewhere. Trade unions, which have a membership of over 162,000, were established in the country and have now become stronger. The wages and salaries of the workers and contractual workers were considerably raised. Social insurance schemes were established and the workers acquired leading role in the industrial enterprises. The great gain of the revolution during its new and evolutionary phase has

the DRA for normalizing the situation around Afghanistan and to establish relations of good-neighbourliness in the region.

It is a secret to nobody that, after the victory of the Saur Revolution in Afghanistan and especially after the victory of its new, evolutionary phase beginning December 27, 1979, real foundations were laid for the practical materialisation of the aspirations of the people of our country.

The national-democratic Saur Revolution dealt a shattering blow to the tyrannical rule of feudal lords and bureaucrats who had kept our people for long successive years in a state of poverty, disease and illiteracy and who did not pay least attention to the improvement of the level of welfare of the people and guaranteeing of their rights. The Saur Revolution is the beginning of a new and major path which leads our people to genuine independence from the bondage of obsolete feudal and pre-feudal relations and towards a new culture, health, civility and progress.

Our revolution has brought for the working people of our country obvious and tangible results. We have established democratic legality in the country in the full sense of this word, giving real legal effect to this term, signifying the rights and liberties of our people. An end was put to all kinds of injustice and inequality in the national relations including

continues. As the people say, 'If you have eyes, you can see.' Seeing what fruits and results the process of revolutionary transformation is bringing to the people from day to day, and looking upon the considerable successes achieved in various spheres, that is, social, economic and political, during the past year and the current year, we can say confidently that the new Afghanistan is marching ahead rightly and confidently towards the construction of a blossoming and just society and towards ensuring a life of happiness and prosperity for all the working people of Afghanistan.

Of course, our victories could have been much greater, had there not been unleashed an undeclared, cruel and bloody war by the imperialist circles, had there not been the hostile efforts of reaction and imperialism headed by US imperialism and the intensification of subversive activities and conspiracies on their part, had there not been their hostile terror and direct and indirect intervention in the internal affairs of our independent state coupled with their misleading lies regarding our revolution and had there not been the incessant despatch of armed bandits from abroad who are trained by the CIA and other spy organisations, these bloodsuckers, interventionists and highway robbers who abuse the sacred name of Islam, and the great and glorious results of the revolution which liberated the

heroic and capable people of Afghanistan from the clutches of feudalism would have been so great as to defy imagination.

Moreover, the undeclared war which was unleashed against the people of Afghanistan is continuing. The US imperialists and their Nato allies, who are crying hoarse about the so-called defence of the people of Afghanistan and the so-called defence of Islam, and are continuing their mean intervention in the internal affairs of our country, are themselves a major cause of the tense situation around Afghanistan. An example of these brutal interventions in the independent state of the DRA by Reagan's administration which in words proclaims support for peace and in action confronts the world with the danger of war and introduces tensions in the world's situation is the recent decision of US congress to provide aid to the Afghan miscreants and counter-revolutionaries.

Such inhuman initiatives and hostile plots are being resorted to by a state where the number of unemployed in the country exceeds the total population of Afghanistan, by a state which encourages bloody Israel in the latter's unprecedentedly fascist and misanthropic acts against Muslim children, women and students, which organises the massacre of patriots in El Salvador and Chile, which conducts aggression against free and independent Angola and Lebanon, a state which by

its provocative machination disrupts the unity of Islamic countries and arms China and Pakistan against their neighbours. Can a real and true Muslim trust the honesty of these "will-wishers" from that side of the ocean? Can we name such people who are receiving money for fighting their own people—money which is stained with the blood of their co-religionist, brothers and sisters—as Muslims?

'FORGET US'

As an American senator announced a few days ago, US Congress has not forgotten its share in respect of material aid to the forces opposed to the revolution and the people of Afghanistan.

Good God, Mr Senator, it would have been better if you could just forget us.

One of the major and fundamental reasons for the intensification of hostile acts of counter-revolution in the DRA is the constant despatch of the bandit groups which are being trained and equipped in numerous camps and military centres in Pakistan and some other countries.

Let us see where this American money, signifying the concern and care of the USA for the people of Afghanistan, is spent. According to available data, at present, only on Pakistani territory, there are about 80 camps and military centres for training Afghan miscreants. In these camps and centres, up to 8,000 mercenaries undergo military training. The period of

military training is up to five months. During the course of a year, these centres can train and prepare upto 20,000 bandits. At present, a large number of armed bandits are entering the DRA.

The training of banits is conducted by hired instructors who with the help of American money organise the bandit groups. Definite figures can be cited in respect of the centres for training bandits which exist on the territory of Pakistan adjoining the border provinces of the DRA.

Particularly on Pakistani territory in the vicinity of the Kunar province of the DRA, 12 centres are operating.

Such centres also exist in Chitral and Bajaur. According to reliable information, lessons in terrorism and manslaughter are given by the American instructors.

In Pakistan, near the Nangahrar province of Afghanistan, there are 15 centres.

Among others, the centres in Para Chinari and Satah can be mentioned, where also Americans and West Germans are working.

The basic source for the making up of these bandit groups, including for enlisting the training centres, comprises Afgh-

ans who are taken to the camps by force or those who are outside the country for one reason or another. In these bands, those men are collected and organized by force whose age is 17 or over.

Please pay attention! Where and for what purposes is the American money being spent? The money which the reactionary forces and international imperialism, prior to all, the United States of America save for the counter-revolution, is also channelled for sabotaging the national economy. We are going to mention only a few figures which indicate the activities of the so-called "freedom-fighters."

In our country 230 lycees and intermediate schools and 1438 elementary schools have been destroyed by the counter-revolution. Some of the institutions of higher studies have been badly ruined and 106 health centres destroyed by them.

The damage thus caused by only these acts amounts to Afs 1,128.2 million.

Please pay attention! They destroy the hospitals, schools and lycees and they commit these acts for the purpose of the so-called freedom, as if with a view to ensuring the welfare of the people of Afghanistan.

These are the consequences of the imperialist interventions aimed at fanning tensions in Asia. Such is the "Concern" of Reagan's administration for the Afghans.

But the people of Afghanistan cannot be deceived. The people of Afghanistan decisively support the peoples' power.

The number of those who identify the real nature and face of imperialism and reaction, those who lay their arms on the ground and return to their homeland, and those who join the ranks of the defenders of the revolution is growing ever more.

For this consideration, once again, we declare in all explicitness that the revolution which took place on the April 27 due to our people's will is bound to be victorious, and the people of Afghanistan cannot be deflected from the way they have chosen.

In this connection, the main aim of our foreign policy in present-day conditions is to ensure cessation of foreign interferences in our internal affairs and establishment of necessary conditions for peaceful work in our dear and beloved fatherland. Our sacred duty is to create durable peace and tranquility.

GOVERNMENT SETS UP OFFICIAL STOCK EXCHANGE

GF061050 Manama GULF MIRROR in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[By Catherine Wallis]

[Text] Bahrain will get an official stock exchange within a year which, it is hoped, will become an important centre for gulf sharing trade.

Government officials confirmed this week the long-debated scheme will go ahead, and a contract will be signed within two weeks with a foreign consultant.

The consultant will plan out the new market and help to select its management.

The cabinet has approved a budget of about \$500,000 for start up of the project.

It will open with the local and 13 offshore public companies registered in Bahrain. Later, it is hoped that companies from other gulf states, and even international firms, will quote their shares on the exchange.

Call for an official market in Bahrain have been made for the past two years by local share dealers, who find the system of trading on hearsay inadequate.

The government has discussed proposals on and off, but the decision to go ahead comes at a time when the informal tradition of gulf share dealings has been undermined by the \$90 billion share crash in Kuwait.

In the early months of this year, Bahrain was swept by the wind of speculation that blew up in Kuwait's unofficial Al-Manakh (weather) market. Bahrainis are among those expected to make losses in the crash.

Bahrain's Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim said an official stock market would not necessarily stop speculation.

"It is like a knife. You can cut an apple with it, or you can cut your hand. What it will do is to regularise the market and provide information," he said.

Mr 'Abd Al-Karim toured the London Stock Exchange and held talks with its management when he visited Britain last month.

Stockbrokers in Bahrain felt the monetary authorities and Finance Ministry have earned a reputation as prudent administrators, and that Bahrain would be an ideal, stable nucleus for gulf share trading.

Meanwhile, it was rumoured in Kuwait this week that Al-Manakh would be closed permanently. Trading has already been frozen. The official exchange which was set up in the early 1970's is still in operation, though stagnant.

The United Arab Emirates is also proposing to open a stock market to be located in Dubai or Ash-Shariqah, in order to keep share speculation under control.

CSO: 4400/71

DAILY PAPER ASSAILS ARAB EFFORTS WITH U.S.

GF221800 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The efforts being exerted by the Arab capitals to penetrate the wall of U.S. military and political protection of the Zionist entity and its hostile tendencies toward our nation will not make any progress unless the Arab capitals reconsider the strategy of "nonconfrontation" which they are pursuing at a time when the enemy is tightening his conditions and arrogantly and intransigently refusing to abandon our occupied territories.

The U.S. and Israeli stands, which have gone beyond imagination in their hostility toward the Palestinian and Arab cause, have proven the incorrectness of the policy of "political struggle" without the support of the weapons available to our nation on both the military and economic levels. These stands have also affirmed that the U.S.-Zionist alliance, which has occupied the Arab land by military force, confiscated the rights of an entire people and stole their homeland, cannot give up this land by reason and logic. Furthermore, it has become very clear that the more the Arabs retreat--and how much they do this today--the more stiff and firm the enemy becomes. As a result, and in light of the Arab impotency, the enemy's final goal has become the complete subjugation of our nation.

The current Arab strategy, which makes a judge out of the murderer and is mainly based on the U.S. role and not on the independent Arab action, will lead to nothing but more disasters. Moreover, if we take into consideration the fact that the United States is a full partner in all the Israeli incursions and aggressions, the seriousness of the current Arab strategy becomes clearer.

The failure of this strategy is very clear because it was unable to solve the Lebanese crisis before the invasion, failed to confront the invasion, and allowed the dispersion of fighters. It has also failed to reunite them.

That was on the military level. On the political level which this strategy has adopted as a medium for its action, this strategy has retreated before the insistence of the United States on not receiving the PLO representative in the seven-member committee delegation, it has retreated before the U.S.

threats to withdraw from the United Nations and its agencies if the Arabs succeed in expelling Israel.

Therefore, this strategy could not be steadfast in the political arena exactly as it failed on the military level at a time when the Palestinian people suffer from the woes of massacres and persecution, and the Arab individual from frustration, defeat and hurt dignity, hence, why adhere to it and in whose interest is it?

This is a call to the Arab capitals to give the Fes solidarity its spirit and lost essence: the power and ability to take action, without which confrontation of aggression, restoration of land and establishment of the legitimate rights of the struggling people of Palestine will not be achieved.

CSO: 4400/71

GCC ACCOMPLISHMENTS LAUDED

GF101122 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Nov (WAKH)--The Bahraini daily AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirms that the establishment of the GCC is a historic turning point and a great change for this region. It said: The GCC completed a great dream which was in the minds of the Arab people for a long time and a national demand for the people of these countries.

It added: It is natural for the GCC to work for the unification of its economic, educational and industrial systems and remove all the formerly existing undesired chains so that the gulf citizen when he moves and works will feel that he is moving from his house to his brother's and from a village to another in a homeland more wide and welcoming.

It affirmed that when the GCC policies and stances unite toward any fateful cause the gulf citizen will clearly know where he stands regarding what he and his generation will face in the future.

It expressed hope that the GCC leaders during their meeting today will establish firm bases for the future of the region and said: We are fully confident that the council will adopt clear and united political stances toward many causes that the gulf and the Arab nation are facing.

At the conclusion of its editorial the paper called on the leaders of the council to put an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war and resolve the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. It said: We are sure that our leaders are aware that serious, firm and defined stances achieve the consideration and respect of the others.

CSO: 4400/71

ECONOMY MINISTER ISSUES NEW FOREIGN LOAN DISBURSEMENT REGULATIONS

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 20 Sep 82 p 4

/Article by Jalal Rashid: "The Minister of Economy: A New Foreign Loan Disbursement Statute"/

/Text/ Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, the minister of economy and foreign trade, said that the delayed disbursement of foreign loans is an obvious fact and that each loan, the year it is given and the project it is presented for will actually be monitored, in order to improve the procedures for disbursing foreign loans.

The minister said that some loans are hard to disburse, for numerous reasons that may be attributed to the conditions of the loan itself and conditions the countries offering the loan present, such as the stipulation that specific goods be purchased from these countries. It is clear, on contracting for them, that the prices of these goods are higher than those in other countries; therefore the failure to disburse some foreign loans should not be considered a shortcoming on the economic authorities' part but may be ascribed to the inappropriate conditions governing the grant of these loans.

The minister stated that the economy's economic capacity to absorb loans will be studied, with attention to the nature of the projects for which the loans are to be disbursed, to see whether the projects that are to be financed by the loans will help increase exports or will make it possible to dispense with certain imported goods.

The minister stressed that he did not agree to the disbursement of loans for the purchase of consumer goods or for projects that do not lead to an improvement in the balance of payments or the creation of strong productive capacity.

The acquisition of loans must be restricted to loans for productive projects only.

The minister said that the Egyptian economy is capable of absorbing all the foreign loans it has been granted. The loans, interest and instalments have been paid at the stipulated times and the Egyptian economy is therefore capable of absorbing new foreign loans.

The minister added that he considered that it was necessary to make large investments to compensate for the disruptions that might occur in flexible sources of domestic income such as oil, tourist activity, the remittances of people working abroad and the Suez Canal.

The situation requires that the revenues from these sources be spent on establishing a major industrial and agricultural productive base, supporting export activity and stimulating the export of manufactured and half-manufactured goods.

The minister of economy pointed to the new 5-year plan, where production is concentrated on the masses' basic needs in terms of food, clothing and housing, the alleviation of surplus labor, and the completion of existing programs on which work was started, then stopped because of a shortage of investments.

The minister of economy denied that anything that could be described as anxiety or contraction existed in the Egyptian economy. The government has the goal of applying a stable economic policy which will not change as the people in charge of the economic sectors change.

11887

CSO: 4504/20

APPOINTMENTS TO NEW PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES LISTED

Cairo MAYU in Arabic 4 Oct 82 p 4

/Article: "The Makeup of the New People's Assembly Committee Offices"

/Text/ Yesterday the People's Assembly finished electing the boards of committee offices for the new session. The elections that took place yesterday produced these results:

The Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs

Hafiz 'Ali Badawi, chairman.
Hanna Naruz Hanna, vice-chairman.
Mustafa Ghubashi, vice-chairman.
'Abd-al-Ghaffar Abu Talib, secretary.

The Plan and Budget Committee

Dr Muhammad Talbah 'Uwaydah, chairman.
Muhammad Nabil 'Abd-al-Zahir Abu-al-Sa'ud, vice chairman.
Mahmud al-Sayyid 'Abd-al-Rahman, vice chairman.
Yusuf Muhammad Sadiq, secretary.

The Economic Affairs Committee

Fathallah Rif'at Muhammad Fathallah, chairman.
Hasan 'Id 'Ammar, vice chairman.
Muhammad Khalil Hafiz, vice chairman.
Rif'at Muhammad Batal, secretary.

The Foreign Relations Committee

Dr Muhammad Ahmad 'Abdallah, chairman.
Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Hadi al-Dhahabi, vice chairman.
Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, vice chairman.
Dr Farkhandah Hasan Yusuf, secretary.

The Arab Affairs Committee

Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, chairman.
Istifan Basili, vice chairman.
Hasan Hafiz Fahmi, vice chairman.
Ahmad Hasan Farraj, secretary.

The Defense, National Security and National Mobilization Committee

Kamal Henri Badir, chairman.
Al-Sayyid Mahmud Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Ghaffar, vice chairman.
Hazim Sabri 'Uthman Abu Sutayt, vice chairman.
Tariq 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Jindi, secretary.

The Recommendations and Complaints Committee

Mahmud Abu Wafiyah, chairman.
'Uways 'Abd-al-Hamid 'Umar, vice chairman.
'Abdallah 'Ali Hasan, vice chairman.
'Abd-al-'Aziz Mustafa Mahmud, secretary.

The Manpower Committee

Husayn al-Sharqawi Mahmud Washahi, chairman.
Muhammad Rajab al-Sa'di, vice chairman.
Muhyi 'Abd-al-Wahhab 'Abd-al-'Aziz, vice chairman.
Fathi 'Abdallah Bayyumi, secretary.

The Industry and Power Committee

Eng 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Habbak, chairman.
'Abd-al-Rahman Sirhan, vice chairman.
Eng Sa'd 'Abd-al-Wahid Taha, vice chairman.
Muhammad Muhammad al-Jawhari, secretary.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Committee

Muhammad Mahdi Shuman, chairman.
William Najib Safin, vice chairman.
Ihab Amin Kassab, vice chairman.
Ibrahim Muhammad Khalil al-'Azzazi, secretary.

The Education and Scientific Research Committee

Dr Muhammad Kamil Layla, chairman.
Dr 'Abd-al-Tawwab Amin al-Muhandis, vice chairman.
Fatimah 'Inan, vice chairman.
'Umar Muhammad 'Atiyah, secretary.

The Committee on Religious and Social Affairs and Religious Endowments

Dr Muhammad 'Ali Ibrahim Mahjub, chairman.

Mahmud Muhammad al-Faraj, vice chairman.

Nawwal 'Amir, vice chairman.

Intithal al-Dib, secretary.

The Culture, Information and Tourist Activity Committee

Dr Suhayr al-Qalamawi, chairman.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Shafi'i, vice chairman.

Fayidah Mahmud Kamil, vice chairman.

'Uthman al-Qirdawi, secretary.

The Committee on Health and Environmental Affairs

Dr Hamdi Mahmud al-Sayyid, chairman.

Dr Zaynab Hamid al-Sabki, vice chairman.

Dr Ibrahim 'Awwarah, vice chairman.

Dr Ahmad Sa'd Hasan Yunis, secretary.

The Transportation and Communications Committee

Eng Muhyi-al-Din 'Abd-al-Latif, chairman.

Eng Abu-al-Yamin Muhammad Isma'il, vice chairman.

Abu Zayd Muhammad 'Awadallah Sulayman, vice chairman.

'Abd-al-'Al 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Jarihi, secretary.

The Housing, Public Utilities and Reconstruction Committee

Eng Muhibb Ramzi Istinu, chairman.

Fathi Lutfi al-Rifa'i, vice chairman.

'Adli 'Abd-al-Shahid Bishay, vice chairman.

Kamal-al-Din Muhammad Badawi, secretary.

The Committee on Local Government and Popular Organizations

'Abd-al-Fattah al-Dali, chairman.

Husayn Ibrahim Husayn al-Mahdi, vice chairman.

Mukhtar 'Uthman Muhammad Abu Bakr, vice chairman.

The Youth Committee

Sami 'Abdallah Abazah, chairman.

'Abd-al-Rahim Isma'il al-Ghul, vice chairman.

Qadri Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim, vice chairman.

'Atiyah Abu Sari' Radwan, secretary.

11887

CSO: 4504/20

LOCAL PRESS INTERPRETS, DECRIES ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

Arab Weakness Decried, Deplored

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Sep 82 p 5

/Article by Dr Ibrahim Sa'd-al-Din/

/Text/ With the fourth Arab defeat, on the Lebanese stage, a wholly new era has begun in the Arab world, an era of total Israeli hegemony and Arab humiliation. None of the previous defeats left such destructive effects as the recent one did.

The Arab armies were defeated in 1948 and could not prevent the establishment of the Zionist state, which seized a precious portion of Arab territory and rendered the Palestinian people homeless. However, in spite of that, Israel remained besieged by Arab non-recognition in a world that was at the gates of a revolution of liberation aimed at ridding itself of colonialism and the forces allied with it. The Arab defeat quickly led to revolutions of liberation, headed by the Egyptian revolution of 23 July.

In spite of Israel's military victory, aided by Britain and France in 1956, Israel was subsequently compelled to withdraw, and Egypt's perseverance in the face of the tripartite aggression, the Arab world's initiative to help it, and its alliance with the forces of liberation in the world allowed the movement of national liberation and unity in the Arab world to take off and succeed in liberating many countries in the Arab nation which still were colonized.

While the 1967 defeat dealt a hard blow to the armies of three Arab countries and resulted in further Israeli occupation of new Arab territories, the Arab nation, in spite of the defeat, insisted on resisting and rejecting the Israeli-American dictation of terms under the burden of military defeat, and the famous three "no's" of Khartoum were issued as an expression of the insistence on standing fast, less than 3 months after the military defeat.

In 1982, however, the Arab nation, humiliated, was compelled to stand and watch while the Israeli aggression destroyed the villages and towns of Lebanon, killed Palestinian and Lebanese people, besieged the first Arab capital since 1948, and used the most extreme weapons of murder and destruction against helpless civilians to compel Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance to submit to its will. In spite of the legendary heroism of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national

forces, the resistance ultimately was forced to leave Beirut for an Arab diaspora, after the countries and regimes had contented themselves with assuming a position of observers and suppliants to the United States, the original partner in the deed, so that it would lift the Israelis' hatred and loathing from Beirut, in exchange for the dispossession and fragmentation of the resistance. In the context of Israeli bayonets, Israel dictated the choice of an Arab president of its own making, in order to declare that Israel had the upper hand, that no one could respond to its power, and that a new era of Israeli hegemony had indeed begun.

In the context of the defeat and debasement which King Hassan the Second said he personally felt, at the inauguration of the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Morocco, 20 debased Arab heads of state met to review a plan for peace with the enemy which would sanctify the hegemony, dominance and occupation of the latter. In the plan, they called for the evacuation of all the Arab territory occupied since 1967, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the guarantee of the security of all the countries in the region, including the Arab countries and Israel, by means of the international Security Council; the Arabs could find no way to carry their peace plan through except to send delegations of their more senior debased persons, heads bowed, to explain the Arab peace plan to countries that had permanent membership in the Security Council and to win them over to the Arab resolution.

While the Arabs compete to underline the good points and positive features of the Reagan initiative and to explain that they have all "become intelligent", and have become prepared to yield to what has been imposed by force, and are all peaceful and are trying to receive their rights only by asking the big parties, and in particular acting as supplicants before the United States of America--while some of our journalists and politicians are pretending not to notice that we were the first to realize that it was not feasible to confront force by force and that the only means to peace would be to hand all the cards over to the United States, and while some people have started to beseech mercy for their senior, who went and came through his perspicacity and intense belief that the only way to receive a part, if only a small part, of the rights that were lost, would arise by acting as a suppliant before the full American partner--Israel is brazenly declaring its rejection of every peace plan except its own, seizing the opportunity of the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil (whom it had probably dispatched through its own agencies) to move to occupy all of Beirut, and declaring openly that it will not evacuate until it becomes convinced that the Lebanese army will be prepared to impose order in Beirut and Lebanon. Once again, the Arab regimes, which are incapable of any opposition or resistance, can venture only to issue statements of condemnation and complaints to Israel's senior partner and protest that what happened was in violation of the agreement reached under its tutelage and supervision. It appears, without the least hesitation, in a blatant manner that does not admit of interpretation or self-deception, that there are no promises and no pacts in the era of Israeli hegemony and dominance and Arab incapacity and humiliation and that there are no limits to what tyrannical Israeli force can do or to the degree to which the treachery of Arab regimes can go.

The new phase will be one in which further force and violence will be used by the arrogant enemy in order totally to crush all resistance forces, no matter how minor they might be, totally subjugate Arab will, and impose the breakdown of the Arab

nation into statelets on factional and racial bases which will compete to satisfy the dominant non-Arab forces. Resorting to what is called international legitimacy, making every request of the big powers, and making further entreaties of the Israeli enemy's "American partner" will not spare us this fate. Without rallying the Arab will (illeg.) true perseverance and resistance to the tyrannical enemy, who understands only the language of force, nothing will keep the latter from carrying out its schemes and imposing its will on all Arab countries without exception.

A new Arab grouping to check Israeli hegemony and impose real peace can be achieved only if Egypt totally abandons its current policies, which rule out all serious confrontation with the Israeli enemy no matter what havoc it may wreak on Arab territories and are totally dependent on the United States of America, and if Egypt regains the belief that force can be deterred only by force, sees that reliance on the United States of America will not build a deterrent force for the Arabs or for Egypt, and comes to realize that the American-Israeli strategic alliance will continue to try to impose total dominance on Egypt and the Arab countries and keep Egypt, specifically, in a total state of subordination to it.

The main burden of rebuilding an Arab perseverance front lies primarily on Egypt, because it, with its historic, cultural and population weight in the Arab nation, is able, above others, to start a new renaissance in the Arab nationalist movement and because it also bears a large degree of responsibility for the current state of Arab degradation. The tragedy of Arab subjugation really began when the Egyptian authorities agreed that there was no way to gain Egyptian rights except by peaceful means and through reliance on the United States, when it declared unilaterally that it was abandoning force as a means of pressure on the enemy occupying Egyptian and Arab territory and that the October war was the last one, and when the authorities' agencies and trumpets started to spread despair in the ranks of Egyptians and Arabs from all other directions, belittling every national struggle and every resistance to colonialism and stressing that there was "no alternative" to handing all the cards in the game over to the United States of America, the only element that could put pressure on Israel because it, to the exclusion of others, was giving Israel total support.

Camp David and political, economic and military subordination to the United States were the logical results of this policy. Egypt regained its occupied territory in Sinai (without the sovereignty), but at the same time it lost any power really to stand up to Israeli schemes. The Egyptian army, which once upon a time was the Arabs' armor, became an element to be ignored in all Israeli calculations aimed at committing aggression against and subjugating Arab peoples. The other Arabs failed to build any alternative power center, because the regimes imposed upon their peoples by force and violence had used up the sources of Arab power in subjugating their peoples and Arab struggles or peripheral wars that had no meaning and because the Arab leaders who had declared "holy war" to liberate Arab territories, foremost among them Jerusalem, placed all the sources of their power in their name in the hands of Israel's senior partner and relied totally on the holy war of supplication at its pulpit.

In the absence of any deterrent force, Israel, with the aid of the United States, schemed to impose its total hegemony and liquidate all sources of Arab resistance, starting with the Palestinians and the Lebanese national movement.

It has become obvious, even to some writers in what is called the nationwide press, that not a single Arab country, including Egypt, has been spared the Israeli military threat in the current stage of Israeli hegemony. We are in agreement with the Sunday 17 September issue of AL-AHRAM, which said that without an Arab deterrent force Israel would continue with its contentions and that the creation of this sort of force would require comprehensive Arab cooperation. However, we believe that the way to build this force must start here, with the adoption of a new Egyptian policy whose warp and woof will be a serious resistance to Israel, and the renunciation of the lowly slogan that there is no alternative to the peaceful method for resolving disputes as long as Israel uses its military alternative to impose its own will by force.

This means that Egypt must not agree to let the Israeli aggression go unpunished. Its minimum obligation is to do what it is in its power to do by suspending all relations with the Israeli aggressor, withdrawing the ambassadors from Egypt and Israel, stopping the sale of Egyptian oil to the aggressor state, and seriously striving to create a new military balance in the Arab region, which demands independence from the United States of America and repudiation of the policy of dependence on it.

It is not feasible that Egypt should wait for the existing Arab regimes to restore the unity of Arab ranks, work to help Egypt to emerge from its economic distress and help to reconstruct the Arab army as a form of armor for the Arabs, as long as Egypt continues with its current policy and is unable to restore the flame of life to the Arab peoples' movement, the only instrument to compel governments to adopt steps to create an Arab bloc that is capable of standing up to Israel.

The Egyptian national movement, with its various detachments, must, before others, struggle constantly and unrelentingly to put an end to the state of despair and depression and form an Egyptian public opinion which is able to impose a basic change on the orientations of Egyptian foreign policy, so that Egypt may regain leadership of the Arab struggle, stand up to Israeli hegemony and put an end to the era of Arab humiliation.

Scholar Reviews Negotiating Position

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Sep 82 p 15

/Article by Dr 'Abd-al-Mun'im Sa'id/

/Text/ No sooner had the guns of the fifth Arab-Israeli war fallen silent than the political stage started to swarm with a number of settlement plans--the American plan, the Egyptian-Tunisian plan, the Arab plan produced by the Fez summit, and, lastly, the Soviet plan. It is not odd that a military confrontation among international parties should be followed by attempts to settle the struggle. What is strange, rather, especially from the Arab standpoint, is that there should be talk about a settlement where there seem to be no potential cards in the light of current circumstances which the Arab negotiators (Syrian, Palestinian or Jordanian) could use to turn Arab demands from words on paper into facts.

The question complicating any settlement is the attempt to reconcile the parties' basic demands. In the case of the Arab-Israeli struggle, can a reconciliation process occur? The answer to the question requires that one know that the starting point in any negotiation is not the degree of justice each party is focussing on to defend its demands--rather, the balance of powers among the parties will be the factor that determines whether each party gets all or some of its demands. In the current situation, the Arab negotiators are entering into these negotiations laboring under a severe imbalance in Israel's favor.

A comparative study of the Arab positions in the wake of the October and Lebanon wars will show the extent of the deterioration that has occurred in the Arab negotiators' powers. The October war left a number of substantial cards in the negotiators' hands. First, the war proved that the military option could be costly for Israel and therefore the United States. During the war, Israel lost more than a third of its air force and 900 tanks, alongside the greatest number of casualties Israel had suffered since the 1948 war. Since the United States had to compensate Israel for everything it lost, the costs of a new war became an important element in the calculations of Israel and America. Second, the Arabs used the oil weapon in international circumstances that were characterized by increasing world demand for the vital commodity to keep life in the Western industrial world going. Another result of the use of this weapon was the transfer of the Arab oil exporting countries' international funds; the Western countries all wanted to get these funds back one way or another. Third, there was a minimum of Arab solidarity that lasted from the October war to al-Sadat's initiative toward peace with Israel. During the war, numerous Arab forces participated in the fighting on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts, and therefore Israel and America had to consider the possibility that these forces might participate again, in the event military operations resumed. Fourth, the possibility of resorting to the military option always remained alive during the period of negotiations, causing Israel to weigh the costs of resuming military operations against reaching some kind of settlement with Egypt and Syria. Fifth, there was international sympathy with the Arab cause, which was underlined by the desire for Arab oil and the desire to make use of Arab capital surpluses.

The benefits yielded by these cards together were the separation of forces agreements on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In these agreements, Egypt acquired Sinai and Israel acquired the first Arab recognition of its existence, along with the neutralization of the Egyptian front in the Arab-Israeli struggle, militarily at least. On the Syrian front, Syria gained a limited withdrawal which gave it al-Qunaytirah, while Israel received a military freeze on the Golan front.

The Lebanese war left the Arab negotiators with many of these cards either absent or substantially weakened. First, Israel emerged with a minimum of equipment losses, and, more important, of human losses. All Israel lost in the whole war were two airplanes, 340 persons killed and an unknown number of tanks, although there is no proof that that has led to any deficiency in Israeli military power. Proceeding from that premise, the costs of the war to Israel were minor. Thus the main card for putting pressure on America--compensating Israel for what it lost--was mediocre or of no value. Second, Israel came out of the war as the strongest military power in the region, since it went into Lebanon, neutralized the Syrian

forces, inflicted extreme losses on them, especially the air force, surrounded the Palestinian forces in West Beirut, compelled them to withdraw, and finally started to rearrange the Lebanese political map according to its interests. This military superiority psychologically and morally strengthens the proponents of Israeli expansion inside Israel. Third, Arab solidarity was in its worst state. Between Arab hot and cold wars, Israel held the reins of the initiative and left the Arab countries running breathlessly behind its movements. Even the members of the Steadfastness and Perseverance Front stood on the sidelines and did not really or apparently intervene in an effective manner to strengthen Arab military resources. Fourth, although international solidarity with the Palestinian cause remained as strong as it had been, and perhaps increased, in the eyes of a world public opinion that had been horrified by Israeli barbarism, this solidarity could be considered only supplementary to Arab solidarity and Arab participation. The international community cannot be more Catholic than the Pope, and embrace an Arab cause more than the Arabs themselves do.

Does this mean that the settlement plans floating in the wind in the Middle East will be thrown along with numerous previous settlement plans into the wastebasket of international politics? Another, more important question is, does this mean that the Arab negotiators no longer have any cards to use to exert pressure to obtain the maximum possible Arab demands?

It is difficult to answer these two questions. The answer depends first of all on the Arab leaders' will and ability to use the remaining cards competently and decisively at this stage.

These cards are still numerous. First, no negotiations from which one hopes to obtain something that can be obtained can take place if the military option or the possibility of resorting to it are absent. One of the main characteristics of any negotiating process is that the parties strike a balance between what they can give up in order to get a settlement and the costs of war if diplomatic efforts fail. In spite of that, the Arab countries must understand that the diplomatic and military options are not separate or expressive of two different stages of the settlement of the struggle, but rather are closely connected. The strengthening of Syrian military capabilities becomes an important issue if one is to prevent the future fighting in the al-Biqa' from resembling that in the battle of Beirut or to make the military option a possible card for pressure during the negotiations. In this field, a number of approaches lie within the realm of the possible:

1. The transfer of a number of Arab military units to the Syrian front will now become a diplomatic and military necessity. The presence of these Syrian forces maintains pressure on the United States to prevent the scope of possible fighting from expanding to include other Arab countries, some of which are friends of the United States. The countries, some of which might be mentioned as sources of troops for the Syrian front are Algeria, Libya (because of its relationship with Syria), and Saudi Arabia and Jordan (because of their relationship with the United States). Iraq could be an important party to this contribution; naturally it cannot participate unless Syria makes concentrated efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war through the Syrian-Iranian alliance and to bury the Syrian-Iraqi struggle. Iraq has more than once expressed its readiness to shift some of its forces to the

Syrian front if its war with Iran ends, and the time has come to put these promises to the test.

2. In confronting Israeli technological superiority and Israeli use of advanced American weapons, it may be necessary for the Arab negotiators, in some cases, to get Arab countries that have similar weapons, specifically in the area of the air force, to take part one way or another, even in the context of defending Syrian airspace.

Second, in addition to increased Syrian military capabilities, a number of political steps seem urgently necessary. The basic American assumption vis-a-vis the Arab world is founded on the idea that the United States is increasing its influence in the Middle East, that Soviet influence is shrinking and that Israel defeated the Arab countries, because these countries will hurry to Washington to get it to put pressure on Israel. This thesis must be shaken from its foundations so that the United States will understand that its presence in the Middle East is founded not on the defeat of the Arabs but on the Palestinians' acquisition of their legitimate rights. This understanding will be achieved only if every American act of negligence is matched by a new balance which will result in some degree of rapprochement toward the Soviet Union. Whatever Arab-Soviet differences might be, the Soviet Union is the other great power in the world. This rapprochement could occur by gradual steps, according to the degree of military support the Soviet Union gives Syria. In this area Arab cards in the media, diplomatic, economic and political areas are numerous.

Third, Arab economic cards are numerous, and they call for political and military sagacity together. The time has come to make the Arab weapon an effective one at this stage. The world oil surplus can gradually be reduced by a reduction of output, especially in Arab countries whose development plans will not be harmed by such a reduction. A drop of 3 million barrels a day in the world oil supply could gradually absorb the world surplus and make this card in a short period of time one that can exert tangible pressure. Also, the surplus Arab capital deposited in the United States, in particular, is always connected to oil. Moving some of these funds gradually and in a carefully calculated manner, not quite dramatically enough to get the United States to freeze Arab deposits, could be of effect. Arab economists can offer a variety of opinions on ways to use this card, so that it can produce the greatest possible gains with the least economic damage. Finally, the Arab countries are now using many American companies on many development projects; more than half a million American workers depend for a living on producing and cooperating with Arab countries. Dealings with these companies must be directly or indirectly conditioned on having these companies participate in putting pressure on the American government to take positions supportive of Arab rights.

Fourth: There is no argument that the use of these cards will require enhanced Arab solidarity. Here, the Fez conference seems to be a step along the road to the establishment of a minimum of solidarity, but the experience which both the United States and Israel have had with Arab summit conferences has led them to require more than agreements on a communique and the dispatch of delegations to countries that are permanent members of the Security Council.

The judicious use of all or some of these cards in accordance with various groups of signatures, according to political positions in the negotiations, may give the Arabs many of the things they demand. The important point which will always remain is that setting out a settlement plan in itself will not be enough unless it is accompanied by the use of different mixes of compulsion and enticement, punishment and reward, rapprochement and alienation. If history teaches us anything, it is that belief in the justice of a cause is not enough as long as the parties that believe in this justice do not undertake other measures to defend their viewpoint. The Arab rulers have a historic responsibility at this stage, and they must learn that the court of history is a strict one.

Israeli Water Designs Exposed

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 28 Sep 82 p 7

/Article by Ibrahim Ahmad Ibrahim/

/Text/ There is no doubt that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon occurred in response to Israeli security and expansionist strategy requirements. There is no doubt, either, that Israeli designs on the waters of southern Lebanon form part of the strategic demands. This is because Israel has not concealed its designs for the waters of the al-Litani River. On the eve of the June 1967 war, Levi Eshkol, the former Israeli prime minister, stated "Half a billion cubic meters of al-Litani river water go to waste into the sea every year; that must be used on behalf of the peoples of the region, especially thirsty Israel, which stands with its hands tied watching al-Litani water going into the sea." Canals have been prepared (since 1967!) to receive diversions of al-Litani water, and there is no doubt that the time for carrying out these Zionist designs has come, with the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Obtaining water sources represents an important pillar of Israel's expansionist strategy in the area; it is not by chance that the borders of the Zionist plan extend from the Nile "River" to the Euphrates "River." At the current level of Israeli expansion, dominance of the Golan Heights and their annexation to Israel represent an important pillar of dominance over the water sources of the Jordan, al-Hasbani, al-Yarmuk and al-Litani Rivers.

In addition, Israel's insistence on adhering to the occupied West Bank and its attempt to interpret autonomy as applying to the inhabitants only and not the land, "including the water sources," may to some extent be attributed to the fact that the West Bank supplies Israel with one fifth of its water requirements annually. What are the dimensions of the water shortage in Israel, which is impelling it to further acts of expansion?

The water shortage in Israel has reached great dimensions. Israel is now using about 55 to 98 percent of the total water resources in its possession; this represents the highest rate in the world. Israel's water consumption is increasing annually by 15 to 20 million cubic meters, or about 1 percent of its total annual consumption, which comes to about 1.6 billion cubic meters, broken down among agriculture (80 percent), urban consumption (15 percent) and industrial consumption

(5 percent). Israel's water consumption increased radically since 1949, from 17 percent of its renewable resources to 90 percent in 1968 and 98 percent in 1978.

Thus future growth in Israel depends basically either on the development of new water sources from outside Israel or the development of new techniques. Thus, if a rapid development in existing water resources does not take place soon, a deficit of 400 to 450 million cubic meters of water will take place in the following decade as a result of the population increase in the towns, and at that point the towns will face the need to get that amount from agricultural consumption. If this quantity is not available, "as economic and social retrenchment, not to speak of harm to the population distribution policy" (the Israeli newspaper HAARETZ, 5 June 1978), will result from that.

However, Israel is trying seriously to improve the water situation internally by using new technologies, for instance:

Withdrawal injection: Experiments have been done on this, and Israel is spending about half a million dollars a year on it, but this technique has had only a minor effect in solving the water problem in Israel.

Seawater desalination: Israel has used water desalination methods on a narrow scale. A nuclear plant is to be built in early 1988 to produce 120 million cubic meters.

The question is whether the production from these plants can respond to Israel's needs at a reasonable cost. It is certain that the production from these plants will be just for urban consumption, and consequently it will not solve Israel's problem of agricultural water supplies.

Purification of sewage water: Israel is purifying about 30 million cubic meters of sewage water a year, which represent roughly 2.5 percent of Israel's consumption of water for agriculture. There are projects to produce more than 100 million cubic meters of sewer water for use in farming in the Negev. While the costs of this method are reasonable, the supplies of water using this method in Israel will not exceed 325 million cubic meters a year.

Development of techniques for saving water: Attention in Israel is being directed toward the conservation of water in agriculture, which consumes about 80 percent of total water consumption. Israel uses drip irrigation methods on about 10 percent of its irrigated area. Drip irrigation has an important advantage, which is that it can reduce water consumption by a rate of up to 50 percent. However, the capital investment in the drip irrigation method is great, and in addition there are technical problems from the standpoint of maintenance and it is fit only for specific types of farming, especially fruit and vegetables.

However, all these abovementioned methods have enabled Israel to use all its water resources at the highest rates in the world, although further investments to conserve water, which is basically limited in volume, might result in a rise in the costs per cubic meter of water, as a result of which it has not become economic to use most of these methods at the present time.

Therefore one method is left for Israel, and that is to use the water of others. The most important /source/ of this is the water from the al-Litani and Nile Rivers. There is no doubt that the proposed Israeli projects, most prominently the project of the Israeli engineer Elisha Koli to transmit part of the water of the Nile to the Negev (about 800 million cubic meters) by the al-Salam Canal, have come up against many obstacles.

Therefore Israel is now turning toward that diversion of al-Litani River water.

Israel is asking for the diversion of at least 400 million cubic meters of the discharge of the al-Litani River, or about 55 percent of the river's total discharge, and this volume could increase to more than 700 million cubic meters. If work on the al-Litani Dam which has been built on the al-Litani River is stopped, the volumes of al-Litani River water that Israel will ask for will be 25 to 45 percent greater than the water sources now available in Israel.

The Israeli project to divert the al-Litani water will be carried out by means of a tunnel which will begin at the point where the river turns westward, at Qal'at al-Shaqif close to the Israeli border, and by a 6-mile pipe diverting the water to Metullah in northern Israel. At the present time about 300 million cubic meters of al-Litani water flow unused into the sea. Plans were made to erect another al-Litani dam in the early seventies to use this water to irrigate the lower al-Biq'a valley. Lebanese sources assert that this project was postponed as a result of Israeli intercession with the United States government and international financing organizations.

Since the civil work on the diversion of the river to northern Israel will take a number of years, that will prompt Israel to hasten to divert the river, in view of the favorable current strategic situation in the region, in addition to the exacerbated water shortage in it. In any event, the Israeli demand will be introduced into negotiations and bargaining over Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to acquire arrangements that will guarantee it alleged rights to al-Litani water and the diversion of the water to northern Israel.

This water will be allocated for the construction of new settlements, especially in the Negev, where Israel is planning to settle several million people. Israel's dominance of Golan is also a basic condition for dominance of the sources of the Jordan, al-Hasbani, al-Yarmuk and al-Litani Rivers. Israel annexed Golan for this reason, in addition to other strategic considerations. In addition, Israel's dominance of the West Bank will guarantee it dominance of one-fifth its water consumption; its narrow interpretation of autonomy means that dominance of water resources is one of its basic goals.

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MEMBERS OF SECRET SECT OUTLINE DETAILS OF BELIEFS, ACTIONS

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic No 3025, 1 Oct 82 pp 9-11

[Article by Yusuf Fikri: "The Full Details of the Crime at the Pyramids: The Crime Lays Bare Grave Dimensions of the al-Jihad Organization"]

[Text] The most serious aspect of this episode is that the person who committed the crime was an 18-year-old boy who was still a student in secondary school and knew nothing of the affairs of his religion. Some individuals from the al-Jihad organization gained control over him, filled his small head with violence and made him understand that everything around him was blasphemous and led people astray. The youth imposed a new style of behavior on his family. He made his sisters wear veils and facial covering. The father and mother capitulated, because they did not know that there were people filling his young head with these notions and they interpreted the whole affair as the manifestation of a sudden form of guidance that had taken their son over.

When the boy discovered that his colleague who had sought to recruit him had discovered, in prison, the extent of the error into which the al-Jihad organization had sunk, he refused to surrender, insisted on being obstinate, and felt an extreme alienation which pushed him to this crime.

At 2300 hours in the evening of 23 September, an 18-year-old youth got down off the train going from Tanta to Cairo. The youth strode rapidly to the broad, crowded square, without knowing where he was going.

His thoughts were random. He was bewildered and disturbed and was aware of nothing around him. All that concerned him was to keep holding tight to the bag that was in his hand.

In an isolated corner of the square he sat down on the sidewalk, hugging his bag, and drifted off with his thoughts to Kafr al-Zayyat, which he had left at 2100 hours in the evening, after drugging everyone in his family with some narcotics that he had put in a mixture along with some guavas and given to his father, mother and five siblings. They fell asleep, and he went to his father's bureau and took possession of two pistols and more than 50 cartridges, which he put, along with some clothes and explosives, into the bag. He took hasty flight, taking a taxi from Kafr al-Zayyat to Tanta, and there took the train to Cairo. He threw himself into this isolated corner of the sidewalk.

What do you suppose happened to the members of his family? Did the narcotics affect them to the point of death, or did they just go to sleep?

His head burned with severe anxiety and fear. He sprung up aimlessly from where he sat and continued to go about until his feet brought him to al-Husayn Square, where he walked briskly to a small coffee shop, flung himself into a chair and asked for a glass of tea. Once again he started drifting, in the manner in which he had abandoned his family in Kafr al-Zayyat.

His sense of what he had done put pressure on his mind and his chest and stirred feelings of anxiety and panic within him. He did what he had done because he wanted the pistols and cartridges his father owned, in order to carry out a scheme he had been harboring and had resolved to carry out a few days before, specifically since the night of his quarrel with his friend from the group to which they belonged. He suddenly felt that he was alone and that his higher example had been crushed and had suddenly abandoned him and called on him to relinquish the ideas that were in his head, though he was the one who had planted them there. He thought of going back again to Kafr al-Zayyat, to get on the early morning train and return to his family, but he asked himself how it would turn out if they had all perished under the influence of the drug. He felt that he could not return, could not go back, and that he had to prove to his friend that he still clung to the organization's ideas.

At dawn the young man proceeded to the first bus going to Giza. There, he got on another bus to the Pyramids. He went up the hill and immediately went to the site of the sun boats, standing and holding the bag, awaiting the arrival of the first group of tourists who would come to visit the sun boats. At 0900 hours in the morning the first tourist bus came, bringing a number of tourists. The bus had hardly stopped when the guide accompanying the tourists got out and proceeded to approach the youth, who was brandishing the two pistols in his face and saying in English "Get into the bus. Don't let anyone get out of it."

The guide was astonished at the approach by the youth with the shifty gaze, but he did not step back. In fact, he approached him in an attempt to work things out with him. However, the youth shot at him, went for the bus and started to shoot at the passengers. The driver quickly got down from the bus and called the policemen in the area for help. They proceeded to chase the young man, who had taken off like the wind, carrying the bag and the two pistols, in the direction of the village of Nazlat al-Saman, where they managed to arrest him.

It all took place in just 10 minutes. An hour later, the youth, Usamah Salah-al-Din 'Abd-al-Sattar al-Jabali, 18, was standing before the prosecutor, giving his strange confession.

When the prosecutor asked him why he had committed the crime, he was surprised to find the youth giving an extremely odd reason, stating, "I wanted to prove to the members of the al-Jihad organization who had been released that their position had become very weak after they had abandoned the organization's ideas, which they had planted in our minds. I carried this act out to prove to them that the organization's ideas were sound and that they were wrong to abandon them!"

After that, Usamah proceeded to relate the rest of his confessions. He stated, "I was born on 30 June 1964. I am a student in Kafr al-Zayyat secondary school. I had to do a year in general secondary over this year. I live in Kafr al-Zayyat with my family. My father is an ordinary citizen who is engaged in trade and my mother is an ordinary lady. I have three brothers and two sisters."

Through the interrogation, many facts came to light, first of which was that the ideas of the extremist societies had attracted him and that he managed to embrace the ideas of the organization, which believes in violence and the obligation of taking power by force, through one of the leaders of the organization, who was from Kafr al-Zayyat and had a bachelor's degree in commerce. However, he did not openly join the organization. Rather, he just mixed with some of its members and listened to his friend, who tried to recruit him into the al-Jihad organization's thinking and beliefs.

Since Usamah was not a prominent member of the al-Jihad organization in Kafr al-Zayyat and had played no previous part in it, the detentions did not involve him. Therefore Usamah held his earlier ideas, until 3 months before the incident, he was surprised to find that his friend, who had tried to recruit him into the al-Jihad organization, had been released and came to him to give him news of the organization members in the penitentiaries.

At this point the surprise occurred. The friend who had been released asked him to renounce all the idle nonsense that was in his mind. He told him that the blinders that had been on his eyes were removed, that he had come totally to understand the true nature of his religion through the intellectual discourse in which religious scholars had participated in the prisons, and that he had become convinced that al-Jihad's ideas were extremist and had nothing to do with religion. He also informed him that he had taken on a new job, that he had married upon being released and that he had started to look after his family and lead a regular life far removed from extremist ideas. He advised him to devote himself to his studies and his future.

Usamah broke out in an extreme rage before his friend and told him "What you are saying confirms to me the weakness of belief the Moslems have reached! How can you surrender so easily to the ideas of the religious scholars whom our society characterizes as ignorant and blasphemous?"

Usamah left his friend's home in a state of extreme anger. The news of his friend's renunciation of the extremist ideas had appalled him, and he considered that to be one manifestation of the weakness of Moslems.

A few days later, Usamah went to the Kafr al-Zayyat hospital for an appendectomy. He had hardly started to recuperate when he left the hospital for home, with a fixed idea in his head, which was that it was necessary to perform an individual act in which he would reaffirm to his colleague and the likes of him who had responded positively to the intellectual discourse that they were wrong.

This statement was made in Usamah's own words in his confessions in the prosecutor's office. In his interrogation he stated categorically that one had provoked him, that he had committed this act of his own accord, and that his

motives in doing so were his friend's renunciation of the al-Jihad group's ideas.

When Usamah was asked in the course of the investigation whether he had read the intellectual discourse which had taken place in the penitentiaries, he answered in the negative. He said that he could not read that sort of material because what had become rooted in his mind was the true Islam!

At the investigation, Usamah stated that he had arranged and prepared to carry out the deed after the members of the new organization were arrested. He immediately started carrying it out. He requested one of his friends to buy some narcotic pills for him, on the grounds that the effects of the operation he had had were causing him excruciating pain and extreme insomnia.

His friend managed to buy the narcotic pills for him and he took them, brought some guavas, went home directly after nightfall, put the pills and the guavas in a mixture, prepared a glass of guava juice mixed with the narcotic for each member of his family, and gave it to them. After half an hour, each person in the family succumbed to a deep sleep as a result of the strong effect of the drug.

Usamah arose, opened a cupboard in which his father kept two pistols for which he had permits and more than 50 rounds, appropriated those, put them in a bag and left the house. At 2100 hours in the evening he took a taxi to Tanta and from there took the train to Cairo, where he arrived at 2300 hours.

At Ramsis Square he spent 2 hours sitting on the sidewalk. He then went to al-Husayn Square, where he spent the rest of the night in a small coffee shop. At the break of dawn, he took the bus to Pyramid Street, went up the hill, the bag in hand, went to the site of the sun boats, stood waiting for the first contingent of tourists to arrive, then committed his crime.

What Was Seized in the Bag?

After Usamah was arrested, the bag in his possession was examined and the two pistols were found in it, along with more than 50 rounds and some explosive charges which he admitted he had made himself in the manner the al-Jihad organization had devised and similar forms of which had previously been seized in the possession of some organization members who had been arrested. Seized were a knife, a switchblade, some rocks, rubber thongs, rope, a plastic case, a double-edged dagger, gloves and some pieces of paper on which phrases were written in English which it was understood he had been keeping to address the foreign tourists with after taking over the bus. There were some other implements in the bag which he had planned to use in the crime.

At the same time, the office of the prosecutor called on Usamah's father, who verified the incident of the drugging of the family and the theft of the two pistols with permits in his name and the cartridges.

The Dimensions of the Crime

In his confession, Usamah stated that he had intended to take over the vehicle and take the passengers in it hostage. After taking over the bus, he had

intended to address the security officials by wrapping his letters around the rocks that were seized in the bag and throw them by means of the rubber thongs in his possession.

He said that his conditions could be summarized as the release of the members of the al-Jihad organization and the other extremist groups.

In spite of the childish nature of the plan, Usamah had set out for himself by himself, as he said, the incident in itself revealed two points which were of importance:

The first point, as the person who committed the incident admitted in the investigation, was that he panicked when he met his friend who had been released and found that he had totally relinquished the extremist ideas of the al-Jihad organization, had returned to work, got married and started to be concerned about his family.

The second point, which the youth did not bring up in the investigation, is a consequence of the conclusion that the intellectual discourse, though it had positive features, did not influence the minds of the young people belonging to the extremist groups outside the prisons because it did not receive its share of publicity and had not yet been broadcast by our most serious media apparatus, television, which had previously recorded a number of instalments of the dialogue but did not broadcast them, for a reason which no one knows.

Dissidents Reveal al-Jihad's Ideas

In the course of this investigation, AL-MUSAWWAR met with a young man who belonged to the al-Jihad organization, the organization which planned and carried out the assassination of the late President Anwar al-Sadat, carried out the Asyut incidents, then reappeared with the same schemes and ideas through which it had carried out al-Sadat's assassination and the incidents in Asyut, perhaps with greater violence.

This young man was released for reasons of health. It was established that he suffered from rheumatic fever. AL-MUSAWWAR also met with that youth's father, who described to us his sufferings and the sufferings of his family during his son's detention.

At the beginning, we told Muhammad Salih 'Abd-al-Qadir, a student in the Faculty of Law at 'Ayn Shams University, "We want to hear your experience inside and outside the prison from you."

He said, "I would like to state that I was arrested twice, not once. The first time was in 1979, the result of a mistake I made, which was that I greeted a man I did not know in the mosque. I was arrested and put in prison for 28 days. The office of the prosecutor made an investigation on me and then I was released.

"The second time was on 7 October 1981, that is, after the murder of President al-Sadat. I did not expect to be arrested, because I had no connection with

what happened. However, I knew that in accordance with the emergency law, everyone who had previously been arrested was being arrested."

We asked, "Who was the man you greeted, and was the reason for your arrest?"

He said, "'Abd-al-Ra'uf Amir al-Jaysh, who was one of the leaders of the al-Jihad organization. I did not know him, but I found out after the investigation was made into me.

"However, my latest arrest occurred, as I said, in accordance with the emergency law. I stayed in prison for 10 months, which passed as if they were 10 years, or 100 years, in spite of the good treatment in the prison. A prison is a prison, no matter what!

"In prison, I met many people. Some of them embraced wrongful ideas, such as renouncing the ruler and condemning society for paganism. I personally do not know where they got these ideas. As a student, I study Islamic law and I know that these are the ideas of Kharijites. In prison I found more than 60 of the others--Renunciation and Repudiation, al-Jihad, al-Farmawiyah, al-Tawaquf-wa al-Tabyin, al-Samawiha, Jama'a al-Haqq [the Society of Right] and a large number of groups that fight with one another. I was saddened by the presence of these sorts of ideas in this ugly form among the young people."

We asked, "However, what ideas did you learn from the al-Jihad group?"

He said, "The al-Jihad group did not have specific ideas."

We stated, "But we do know that the al-Jihad group renounces the ruler and calls for his elimination, the renunciation of society, and the assumption of power by armed force."

He said, "The renunciation of the ruler and society is a wrongful idea, and I do not know where they got it from. I, as a law student, study Islamic law and know that that is Kharijite thinking. However, I consider that this thinking is a threat to society and we must stand up to it so that it does not become firmly rooted in young people's minds. It is not proper that I should say of my Moslem brothers that they are infidels or of a Moslem ruler that he is an infidel. What good does it do them to renounce the ruler and the people? They wished evil upon the country."

We asked, "How in your opinion can we rid young people of extremist ideas?"

He stated, "My experience has taught me that the religious symposia that are now held in the prisons, which the papers are publishing, must be publicized and broadcast on radio and television, and their publication in the papers must be expanded, so that proper ideas will reach the young people and they will be able to answer the people who embrace these ideas with them. In addition, young people must not take up anything that seems agreeable. They must reflect and distinguish between what is proper and improper. They should adopt what is good for their country, especially if it is a country like Egypt. Its

government should not fight people who pray and fast, and it should hold a great celebration during the blessed month of Ramadan, more so than any other country.

"Young people must condemn the deviant thinking that inspires people who claim to be commanders, and other wayward persons. The common denominator of the Egyptian people is that they are a people who believe in God, perform religious obligations and call for the application of Islamic law.

"If everyone in Egypt applied Islamic law to himself and his family, and advised his neighbors to apply it, we would find that Islamic law was applied in society automatically.

"However, to resort to the application of Islamic law by force is not legal. I study Islamic and canon law and I know that civil law, specifically, does for the most part not differ with Islamic law.

"On this occasion I would like to say that even if Islamic law was applied you would find the commanders of groups with extremist ideas rejecting and opposing it on grounds that what we were applying was not Islamic law. That is, they want to apply their own ideas, even if they are in violation of Islamic law, in particular the leaders of the al-Jihad organization, who I understand consider themselves to be the only Islamic group that must take power. They adhere to a notion whose gist is that holy war is a collective duty, that is, that they must fight the government and the ruler, whatever their number and their material might be, by proxy for all the Moslems."

We asked, "What are your observations about the al-Jihad organization's ideas which you heard and observed yourself during the detention period?"

He said, "These ideas are groundless."

"What ideas are those that prompt Moslems to refuse to return greetings to their fellow Moslems and dictate that I refrain from dealing with them and renounce them?"

We said, "It has been stated that you had a role in the al-Jihad organization during the initial stage."

He said, "I already pointed that out to you, and mentioned that my first imprisonment was because I saluted 'Abd-al-Ra'uf Amir al-Jaysh. This man was the source of all my sorrow."

We asked, "Now that you have been released, what will you do?"

He stated, "I am trying to complete my education. I am thinking about my future. The year of my life that was lost was enough for me. In that year, I could have obtained a bachelor's degree and graduated. However, I will make up for it, with God's permission.

"I learned a great deal from the experience in prison. From now on I will behave in such a way that I will not go back to prison. The vexations I caused my father and brothers are enough for me."

We asked, "What would you like to tell your young brothers, regarding your experience with the al-Jihad organization?"

He stated, "The fact is that I would like to tell every young person to be careful to benefit from the experience I and others went through. Every young person should be sure not to perform any acts that will damage Egypt or will damage his future. Every young person, as I have said, if he strives for Islamic law, must apply it to himself first and to his family, and he should refer to the scholars to learn their opinions whenever he has doubts about something, and not take the views of wayward half- or quarter-educated persons.

"By the grace of God, our country is full of religious scholars.

"Finally, I would advise young people not to adopt extremist ideas. These are imported extremist ideas. I can assert that this al-Jihad organization was planted in Egypt by foreigners who had an interest in striking out at Egypt's stability."

The conversation with the youth who had been released for humanitarian reasons came to an end.

The conversation began with his father, Salih 'Abd-al-Qadir, who works as a company dispatcher. He spoke about the experience of his son's detention and its effect on him as a father.

He said, "It was a difficult experience for me. My son was arrested on 7 October 1981. That was the day before Greater Bayram, at 0400 hours in the morning.

"Although my son was arrested in a courteous way, I cried and was pained when they told me 'Your son had better take some clothes along?'"

The father said, "For a time, I continued to suffer from my son's absence, and I did not know where he was, until I learned that he was in Abu Za'bal Prison and they let me visit him.

"My son spent 10 months in prison, and in that period I did not sleep.

"I was bewildered at that time and torn by a number of things. My wife had died, and I had another son and two daughters, but I was torn between my work, looking after my children, and my visits to my son in Abu Za'bal prison."

The father went on to say, "I collected all the medical reports on my son's illness, presented them to officials in the Interior Ministry and asked them to release him on account of his health condition. And indeed, after the officials had examined these reports, they did release him."

We asked, "Didn't you advise your son to stay away from the extremist views the al-Jihad organization taught him?"

He stated, "What cannot be doubted is that Muhammad my son erred for the first time by getting to know the man, 'Abd-al-Ra'uf Amir al-Jaysh. I advised him and

asked him not to go to excess or act extreme. I noticed that he was criticizing many things, such as women going out on trips. I told him that it was enough that he should apply that to himself and his family and that he should not follow the ideas that al-Jihad, Renunciation and Repudiation, or other extremist groups were spreading about."

After that came the turn of 'Abd-al-Rahman Idris, who had previously spoken to AL-MUSAWWAR from behind bars, and was now speaking as a free person who had been released. 'Abd-alRahman Idris was the "theoretician" for Taha al-Samawi's ideas. I discovered that al-Samawi was a person of shallow religious culture and had no learning. 'Abd-al-Rahman Idris mixed with the al-Jihad organization group inside the prisons where he spent the detention period, discussed the subjects of their extremist beliefs with them, and differed with them.

We asked, "Could you summarize the ideas of the al-Jihad organization as you heard them in prison for us?"

He stated, "I did not meet anyone from the al-Jihad group before my imprisonment. From the ones I met in prison, I learned only that their ideas were restricted to renouncing the ruler and launching a military coup against him. After a brief discussion, which took only a few minutes, it became apparent to me that the people who were saying these things basically lacked much learning and did not know the meaning behind the almighty's statement 'The people who do not govern by the revelations God has made are the infidels.' That is the verse of the Koran they rely on in renouncing the ruler, because they do not know that the people referred to in this verse do not rise up against Moslem rulers and therefore do not rise up against the community. It is not proper to rise up against them on the basis of this verse, because the failure to rule in accordance with God's revelations is also a form of injustice, and the prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace, has prohibited us from rising up against rulers, even if they are unjust.

"In general, all the people holding extremist ideas join in emphasizing renunciation of the ruler, although they might differ as to their movements. The al-Jihad group, for example, considers that there is no reason to enter into other disputes, that is, that there is no reason for proscribing work and proscribing the army and jobs; indeed, they are anxious to enlist in the army so that they can gain power through the presence of their own personnel. Their goal is to take over and take power by any means, and one such means is to ensnare young Moslems in mosques and train them to loathe the ruler by declaring their views from the pulpits of mosques, openly condemning the ruler, and describing him as an infidel and despot, thereby exploiting the economic situation Egypt is going through, influencing young people and drawing them along unawares.

"Any Moslem who has knowledge has the right to give advice, but in the proper way, one satisfactory to Islamic law. It is not religious or realistic for a man, any man, to stand up on a pulpit to proselytize people, saying 'Come let us change the regime by force,' whether in secret or openly. The prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace, gave Hadhifah ibn al-Yamani the order that the group of Moslems should commit themselves to their imam, and it is most

probable that 'the group of Moslems' means Moslems in general, that is, the overwhelming majority who frequent mosques and whom no modern giver of religious rulings says should be renounced. There are no conditions specifying that the commander of the Moslems should be a commander of a group, a caliph or a king."

We asked, "Who are the group of Moslems in Egypt now, and who is their imam?"

He stated, "They are the group of Moslems, that is, the overwhelming majority of the Moslems, who frequent the mosques, and their imam is the ruler who governs them. As long as the ruler is a Moslem, no one can part company with him, rise up in arms against him or make statements of condemnations on pulpits."

[We asked] "What is the gist of your experience with these groups, now that you have spent 10 months with them in prison?"

He stated, "I found a group of people fighting among themselves, each one with a particular idea, although the religion was the same. Each of them had a special ideology, although Islam does not approve of differing ideologies. I also found that each of them was wearing a special uniform and they differed in appearance as they differed in their essentials. They also differ in action. They are groups which each pray in a special direction, with a special imam and a special call to prayer.

At the beginning disputes occurred among these groups over different calls to prayer. They reached agreement that each of them would pray once and then the others would give the call to prayer after them, until the prayer call of each group had ended, and then the prayer would be held.

"This is the picture of the groups that I became familiar with in prison. These are the groups that almost made people deviate from their religion, and this is a process that distorts Islam.

"These people, who hunch over yellow books all day long, collecting verses and prophetic traditions, then interpret them in accordance with their understanding and caprice, which is not religious in any way, all claim that they are scholars who understand the traditions and understand in their own way, and each of them differs with the others.

"That is all I found."

11887

CSO: 4504/28

PREMIER MUSAVI COMMENTS ON SEIZURE OF U.S. EMBASSY

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) - "The seizure of the U.S. den of espionage has undoubtedly opened a new chapter in the struggles of the oppressed nations, the effects of which will remain to continue for future generations," said Prime Minister Mir-hussein Musavi on the occasion of the anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. den of espionage, Nov. 4, by the Moalem students following the line of Imam Khomeini.

The prime minister said the commemoration of this day is to emphasize the continuation of Iran's "Neither East, nor West," policy and struggle against usurpers and plunderers. He said the move stemmed from Imam Khomeini's disclosures of the true nature of the U.S., a movement which started years ago with the Imam in Iran. The prime minister said the political, cultural and historical effects of that event (seizure of the so-called U.S. Embassy) will be

revealed more and more each day that passes in the history of the glorious Islamic Revolution.

The students move also disclosed the nature of those people in Iran who were dependent on the U.S. or the East. The Imam, continued the prime minister, rightfully called the move "a second revolution" which eradicated the last remnants of the U.S. and the Eastern block, hence shedding light on the hypocrites, who are now being supported by Zionist and U.S. funds abroad. Despite the U.S. plots and the martyrdom of hundreds of Iranians, added the prime minister, the Iranian nation strengthened the foundations of the country's independence and presented Iran as a model Islamic country for all the world.

In conclusion, the prime minister once again pledged the government's commitment to fight U.S.-led world arrogance.

CSO: 4600/92

REHRAN LAUNCHES DRIVE AGAINST PRO-MOSCOW ELEMENTS

PM081553 London THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Nov 82 p 20

[Amir Taheri report: "More Reds Under Khomeyni's Bed"]

[Text] The Iranian authorities have launched a new nation-wide campaign against trade unions and political groups accused of having secret links with Moscow. Eleven trade unionists who led a recent strike of car assembly workers near Tehran have been executed, and more than 400 communist activists have been arrested during the past few days.

Members of the pro-Soviet Tudeh ("Mass") Party claim that the purge is being conducted on the basis of lists of names leaked to the mullahs by Western intelligence.

Although he has not been named specifically, the assumption is that the lists have come from information supplied to British intelligence by Vladimir Andreyevich Kuzichkin, the Soviet defector recently granted asylum here, whose previous job at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran included responsibility for monitoring the Iranian Communist Party on behalf of the KGB.

The latest anti-communist drive extends, for the first time, to units of the army, gendarmerie, police, and the revolutionary guards, in which at least 100 junior officers and NCO's have been held.

Focal point of the crackdown is the elite Zulfaqr Division, which is charged with protecting the capital against a possible coup attempt. Almost the entire command structure of the division has been changed, with a committee of mullahs brought in as a watchdog.

However, Tudeh still appears to be the main target of the purge. The party's leader, Nureddin Kianuri, who went into hiding last June, is now reported to be in East Germany. Its chief ideologist, Ehsan Tabari, has been arrested in the Caspian city of Rasht, according to some reports.

Other communist groups to have been hit are the People's Feddayin Organisation, and the Democratic Union.

Tudeh, despite its consistent public support for Ayatollah Khomeyni's strict vision of an Islamic state, is accused of trying to play a double game.

Another influential ayatollah, (Hadi Ghaffari), has alleged that the party's leaders are just posing as Muslims while plotting to seize power.

A number of strikes in the oil, transport and car industries are blamed on secret Tudeh activists. Tudeh itself rejects these charges and, in turn, accuses "Western agents" in the religious leadership of being responsible for the new purge.

CSO: 4600/88

IRAN

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD091148 Tehran IRNA in English 0904 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade [as received], 9 Nov (IRNA)--Iranian ambassador in Budapest, Hungary, on Monday called that country's Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja and discussed matters of bilateral interest and the Middle East issues including the imposed war on Iran.

Iranian Ambassador 'Ali Akbar Farazi in his meeting with Puja explained the Iranian stand on the Iraqi imposed war and said Iran desires for a real peace.

Farazi told the Hungarian minister that Iran considers the security of the Middle East vital and pointed out that his country would welcome any step which will pave the way for a peace in the real sense.

The envoy referred to the recent victory of the Islamic combatants under the Moharram operation launched on 1 November and reiterated the Iranian stand that the war will continue "until the suppression of the aggressor."

The Hungarian minister during the same meeting backed Iran and said Saddam's regime imposed the war on Iran to hit the Islamic revolution.

Puja hoped the war will soon end and noted that the Islamic revolution was continuing its path even stronger than before.

The Hungarian minister expressed the desire of his country for the expansion of the reciprocal ties in diversified ways.

CSO: 4600/88

PAPER DISCUSSES KHOMEYNI'S EXILE, SEIZURE OF U.S. EMBASSY

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

NOVEMBER 4 is a day of great importance in the history of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its battle against American imperialist domination over the affairs of this country.

It was on this day in the year 1964 that Imam Khomeini, the leader of the revolution was exiled to Turkey by the puppet Pahlavi regime. Prior to his exile, he had warned the Iranian nation against the increasing American and Israeli threat to the independence of Iran. It was again on the same day that the Moslem students following the line of the Imam put an ultimate end to America's career as a dictator of Iran's destiny and averted the greatest threat to the revolution: the major CIA base which was the "embassy."

In the year 1964, the Majlis, at the behest of shah and Americans had passed a bill granting capitulatory rights to American personnel in Iran as a condition of payment of a 200 million dollar loan. According to this bill, no American in Iran, whatever his crime, could not be tried by an Iranian court. Addressing the shah in a speech that he delivered in Qum, Imam Khomeini, deeply agitated by the act of the Majlis (Parliament), asked: "Are we to be trampled under the boots of America simply because we are a weak nation and have no dollars? Of what use to you are American soldiers and military advisors? If this country is occupied by America, then what is all this noise you make about progress? If these advisors are to be your servants then why do you treat them like your superior masters?"

In that speech, Imam attacked the shah's government and Majlis, as well as American and Israel: "All our troubles today are caused by America and Israel. Israel itself derives from America; these deputies (of the Majlis) and ministers that have been imposed upon us derive from America — they are all agents of America; for if they are not, they would rise up in protest . . . If our country is now occupied by the U.S., then tell us outright and throw us out of this country."

By exiling Imam Khomeini immediately after he delivered this address, the shah and his American masters proved how accurate was his (the Imam's) judgement. By exiling Imam Khomeini to Turkey and then manipulating his transfer to Najaf, where they thought the Imam's importance would wane into insignificance due to the presence there of more famous religious authorities who took a much less severe estimation of the Iranian situation, they were sure that now they could rule Iran without any misgivings as their vilest of whims dictated.

Incidentally, at the time of his exile, as Imam Khomeini was leaving Iran, a shah's official asked him, perhaps with irony, "Today where are your supporters?" Imam replied with serenity, "They are in their mother's laps or resting inside their cradles."

Fifteen years later, again on November 4, 1979, the Moslem students captured the American 'embassy,' holding 52 spies and saboteurs as hostages, calling an end to its atrocious career of domination over the destinies of a Moslem nation, their politi-

cal, economic and cultural being and their vital resources. The taking of the American den of spies logically ended a period of humiliation and outrage of nation symbolized in the speech of the Imam before his exiles; because the American Embassy was the most complete symbol of disgrace and humiliation of the injured pride of a Moslem nation. Not surprisingly, this courageous act was undertaken by the Moslem students of Imam's line, who in the utter purity of their dedication to Islam and freedom of a Moslem nation and security of its Divine revolution, represented the strength of resolve of their movement and its leader.

The process that destroyed the regime of the shah had finally arrived at the very source and center of this stinging cancer that was the embassy, and despite the assurances of Bazargan and Yazdi to protect it from the anger of their nation. "We had excellent relations with Bakhtiyar and Bazargan governments after the shah left," recalls Carter, the U.S. ex-president, in a recently published memoir and an interview, "As a matter of fact, when we admitted the shah to the hospital in New York, in October of 1979, we had the fullest assurances from Prime Minister Bazargan and Yazdi that they would protect the embassy and they did the best they could." !!!

That the American government and the Western media, pleaded absolute innocence in face of Iran's charges, and directed an intensely venomous propaganda against Iran and its revolution calling the students "terrorists," "fanatics," "kidnappers," or attacked the Iranian nation and its leader as "illogical," "barbaric," "insane," "uncivilized," etc., could not hide how painfully the imperialist dragon had been wounded. The passionate support of the people and firm backing of the leader demonstrated how profound was the act of the students representatives of the consciousness of this revolution. It also, at the same time showed how greatly out of tune were Bazargan and his cabinet members with the rhythms of the revolution and to what extent sympathetic to the machina-

tions of American administration. This is reflected in Carter's memoirs where he talks about them with an almost nostalgic gratitude: "He (Mr. Bazargan) and his predominantly Western-educated cabinet members cooperated with us. They protected our embassy, provided safe travel for General Philip C. Gatt, who had replaced Huyser, and sent us friendly messages."

True, that the venom of Western media misled the world to some extent about the legitimacy of the students' action and gave America another pretext for more overt devilry and entrapped Iranian assets in American hands, but the event broke the false magic of invulnerability and power and blown up prestige of the Great Satan, the American political system. On the other hand it proved to the world the integrity of Iran's commitment to complete independence from all superpowers and its resolve to shatter the forces of enslaving imperialism. It demonstrated the power of this revolution and the bankruptcy of Westernized politicians and lukewarm proponents of a "moderate" Islam — an Islam that throws winking smiles towards both God and the Devil.

The Moslem students who captured the spy den obtained a wealth of secret documents that disclosed the true nature of many self-declared patriots and nationalists personalities and groups. It started a process of purification within the revolutionary consciousness that ejected Bani Sadr, exposed the Mujahideen-e Khalq and the hypocrisy of their claims, and set standards for recognition of the genuine revolutionaries and deviate careerists. It commenced a process that made the U.S. despair of halting the march of this Divine revolution from inside and prompted it to conspire with Saddam Hussein for an attack from outside.

It saved the revolution from destruction and drove its enemies to extreme of madness. And for this, all the oppressed nations of the world are indebted to these students, few of whom have been blessed with martyrdom on the war fronts — may God's peace be upon them.

NEW COLLECTION OF 'SECRET U.S. DOCUMENTS' PUBLISHED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 2, 1 Nov 82 p 2, 2 Nov 82 p 2
[31 Oct 82 p 2]

[Text]

TEHRAN, (IRNA) - The students following the Line of Imam, have published three more collections of secret U.S. documents discovered during the revolutionary seizure of the U.S. spy den here on Nov. 4, almost three years ago.

The collections, No. 14, 23 and 24, were part of a continuing effort to reveal the ill intentions of the U.S. in Iran, before, during and after the Islamic Revolution and attest to the feebleness of U.S. ability to exert any sort of influence on the events of the Revolution, as it was in the past. And this is only because of the genuine and pure identity of the Islamic Revolution which relies not on fake superpowers but on God and His faithful people in the quest to establish justice in all dimensions for the deprived people of the world.

In this report we will only give excerpts of some of the chosen documents in collection No. 14 and we will leave the interpretation to the reader, be it the enemies of Islam, or the lovers of Islam, since both can clearly understand their contents as an evident victory for Islam

and a humiliating defeat for the arrogant forces of the world, especially the great Satan (U.S.):

1 - A report drafted by U.S. staff worker official in Tehran, V.L. Tomseth and cleared by his co-worker G.B. Lambarkis written a month after the establishment of the provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan in March of 1979: "The provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan remains exceedingly ineffectual. During its time in office it has accomplished almost nothing,... more often than not, it is the revolutionary committees - which despite repeated announcements that they are to be integrated with existing government agencies, continue to thrive as independent power centers -

"It is clear that Bazargan was almost totally unprepared to assume control of the government apparatus when he did.

"The biggest handicap of all, however, is the role of Ayatollah Khomeini...as the almost universally recognized leader of the Iranian Revolution, (Imam Khomeini still has to be listened to,...

"We doubt that Bazargan will be able to overcome the obstacles before him.

[1 Nov 82]

[Text]

"(Imam) Khomeini prefers that the committees continue existence."

2 - A report from the political official of the Embassy in Tehran, J. Metrinko, dated March 17 and 18, 1979 which is a memorandum of a conversation with an Iranian businessman in Tabriz named only (M): "Age and background of the new (religious) group also upset (M) - a 'well-to-do liberal,' who claims that many of the Tabriz committee people are simply old bazaar merchants who have no ability and less common sense, and mullahs who are backward..."

3 - A report from the U.S. Consul in Tabriz, by Michael Metrinko, from a number of days on Feb 11, 1979 to Feb. 18: during which he went through an arrest period in Tabriz when the Consulate was taken over by armed revolutionaries and then released and sent to

Tehran: "When I went outside to the back garden (in the Consulate) about half an hour ago, I counted six large fires (in Tabriz just before the culmination of the Revolution). From where I am sitting now, looking out towards the front of the Consulate, it's all a haze of smoke..."

"I'm okay - for the moment, since there are about thirty (Iranian) soldiers around the building. It's not what one would call a great time to be wearing a uniform (by the Iranian) and I'd understand perfectly if they all just tossed their uniforms away and took off to find their own families. When that foreseeable event occurs you had better believe I won't stick around with any grand ideas of having my name in marble in the State Department lobby."

"Yesterday several thousand people came to the Consulate and demanded that the U.S. emblem over the main

gate (approximately weighing one ton) be taken down, then when that little job was completed... they then demanded that the seal over the main door to the office be removed. That was also complied with. Then they demanded that the Consul be given to them. The soldiers here finally refused. Needless to say, my regret at losing the two emblems was assuaged by not being given to the crowd myself."

4 - A memorandum from conversations with Marvin Zonis (of the University of Chicago) and Richard Cottam (of the University of Pittsburgh) dated March 29, 1979: "(Zonis) saw the revolution as an 'Iranian social and political authentication.' Islam was the vehicle for achieving this cultural identity."

"The women's march reflects the westernized intelligentsia's growing unease with (Imam) Khomeini's fundamentalism (says Zonis)."

[2 Nov 82]

[Text]

"(Cottam:) Iranians view the U.S., as well as the Soviet Union and the P.R.C., as Imperialistic. The recent revolution is, in part, an effort to escape from imperialist control."

"(Cottam:) In the immediate future, Iran will be much closer to and supportive of the Third World, which the revolution's leadership sees as composed of fellow victims of superpower imperialism."

"(Cottam:) In its foreign policy, Iran will be an 'Islamic messianic' active in theory only. In practice it will not seek Islamic goals in other countries. Already Iran has

carefully avoided taking up the cause of Shia minorities in Iraq and Lebanon."

5 - A report from Embassy officer G.B. Lambarkis in the Spring of 1979, on the Bazar-gan provisional government and the general political situation in the country: "The Left wing has no mass following. The Tudeh is weak, other Communists and Marxists are anti-Soviet, and the Cherik Fedayeen guerillas are only beginning to organize politically...but their political following is miniscule compared to the religious movement."

6 - A report from Embassy official, J.D Stempel, in spring of 1979, on the 'anti-American syndrome': "Over the past two weeks 'The anti-American syndrome' (apologies to Jane Fonda) has become more prominent, both in the press and in political statements. Root of this is Khomeini's anti-western paranoia, fuelled by anti-westernism...It is clear from his public pronouncements and actions that the Ayatollah wants to stamp out the last vestige of the U.S. influence in Iran... Charges of 'helping the Americans' is apparently becoming a crime or a grey act in revolutionary Iran...(the American) mission is in damned-if we - do, damned-if - don't position and to some degree, so is the U.S. government."

7 - An analysis by William E. Griffith, "The Revival of Islamic Fundamentalism: The Case of Iran" published in April 23, 1979: "The Iranian

Revolution has highlighted one of the principal religious and political developments of our time, the revival of Islamic fundamentalism, from Indonesia to Morocco and from Turkey to Central Africa. In the short run it will cause more problems for the West. In the long run, however, it may be more dangerous to the Soviet Union in Moslem Soviet Central Asia."

8 - A report from Metrinko on April 24, 1979: "(Imam) Khomeini leads the presently-in-power-pointing-finger group with an almost daily blast at the U.S.A."

9 - A report from Stempel sometime in the Spring of 1979 on the general situation: "Unless (Matin Daftari's National Democratic Front) entered into an alliance with substantial elements of the religious movement who were willing to accept a church-state split, it will not be a force in either the short or long run."

CSO: 4600/89

NVOI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. EMBASSY OCCUPATION

TA042108 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT
4 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The True Face of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Our ever-on-the-scene people by once again attending massive marches have stamped the stigma of indignation on the forehead of U.S. imperialism. As we are aware the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage has been recorded in our homeland's history as the second stage of the Iranian people's glorious revolution.

After the overthrow of the former sinister regime the provisional government which consisted mainly of liberal and (?Westernized) elements came to power. From their point of view the revolutionary process should have stopped merely with the overthrow of the regime. The liberals strived with some minor reform measures to indeed halt the revolutionary process. They wanted to devise a way so that Iran would continue its foreign policy approach toward Western countries with the least transformation and without this policy undergoing a fundamental assessment. Their main objective toward "western countries" pertained to the self-same United States. America, which following the escape of the annihilated shah and the victory of the revolution did not yet possess suitable and favorable conditions for direct interference in Iran's affairs and was not able to act overtly, was still hopeful that the provisional government of the liberals would make arrangements so that imperialist domination would be established in Iran through various means. From their viewpoint, the achievement of this goal and the penetration once more of imperialist powers in Iran was better if it could be accomplished without commotion; still better if the provisional government confused the Iranian people as much as possible and projected the establishment of so-called friendly relations with Western countries as a nationalistic and patriotic policy. What difference did it make if America re-enters Iran through the door, the gate or the window? The aim was the restoration of imperialist domination.

It was amid such conditions that the student followers of the imam's line occupied the headquarters of the U.S. spies in Tehran--a place which soon took on the disgraceful but accurate name of den of espionage. Documents and evidence obtained at the U.S. den of espionage once more very clearly

displayed the ugly face of the U.S. bloodsucking imperialists. It indeed became obvious that contrary to all international agreements, mores and regulations the U.S. Embassy was the arena of the espionage activities of the CIA. According to documents obtained some of the Iranian puppets of the United States, most of whom had entrenched themselves in the cabinet and other sensitive government positions, were also identified. The government of the liberals, which was reeling due to confusion and anger, strived with utmost power to stop the activities of the student followers of the imam's line.

But the struggling students who enjoyed the support of the imam of the nation and the other loyal followers of his eminence's line and the backing of all true revolutionary forces as well, continued their revelations amid difficult conditions and without losing their confidence. No day passed without documents being published in the pages of the newspapers and the espionage activities of the U.S. imperialists in Iran being exposed. Now that these documents have been published in our homeland in the form of numerous publications and have been placed at the disposal of the broad masses, the Iranian people are again deeply realizing that the occupation of that den of espionage in Tehran, truly as the second stage of the revolution, had a destiny-making importance in perpetuating the process of the glorious Iranian revolution and in stabilizing the victory.

The anniversary of this historical event, with the publication of new revealing documents, has been held amid conditions in which the Iranian people have left behind the numerous plots of this world-devouring imperialism, and now too are continuing their consistent and relentless struggle with utmost vigilance and in closer ranks against this enemy number one of the freedom of nations which has still not desisted from its plots.

CSO: 4600/88

IRAN

CENTRAL BANKER REVIEWS OVERALL FINANCIAL POLICIES

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, director of the Central Bank, by KEYHAN correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The rate of inflation during the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978 even reached 30 percent. But this rate decreased to 15.6 this year. This figure indicates success in that we have been able, under such conditions, to control the prices of 317 items at this rate.

Presently, a distribution plan is being devised by the government. However, this issue cannot be resolved overnight.

The monetary reserves of the country have reached a desirable level.

By the rate of inflation is meant the average increase of the prices of all the goods which are important in the family budget. In fact, the rate of inflation must reflect the change in all prices based on the degree of importance in the family budget. These statements were made by Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the director of the Central Bank, in connection with inflation and its control in the course of the past year in an exclusive interview with the economic correspondent of KEYHAN, the detailed text of which you will read below:

Concerning the determination of the rate of inflation in a society, Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the director of the Central Bank, said: In order to determine the rate of inflation, usually the average increase of prices of all the items necessary for the people, those which are influential in the family budget, is

taken into consideration. In order to determine the rate of inflation, we took the prices of 620 wholesale items. Each item was given a particular factor based on its degree of importance in the family budget. For instance, housing might be placed on the second level of importance while foodstuff would be on the first level. Hence, inflation involves various factors. Also, in regards to retail items, we took 317 items which are used by the average family. We took samples from 12 large cities and 62 small cities. This method was followed because if we had taken the indicator of one item, for instance, cigarettes, which have increased from 80 to 400 rials, the obtained rate of inflation would certainly not have been accurate. The rate of inflation must, in fact, reflect the changes of all goods based on the degree of importance in the family budget. For instance, if the price of salt increases 100 percent, since this item is placed on level 100 in the family budget, it would not have as much influence on the rate of inflation in comparison with the increase in the price of bread. For instance, should the price of refrigerators suddenly increase, this would not mean that the price of refrigerators has increased the rate of inflation. Rather, this can be dangerous for us when the rate of inflation increases rapidly in regard to all items. That is when we must be worried.

He added: The rate of inflation is different depending on the absolute level of the item. When we say that the rate of inflation is, for instance, zero, this does not mean that the price of that item has decreased. Rather, it means that if the price of an item was projected to increase from 10 to 15 rials by the end of the year, we have been able to keep the price increase fixed at 10 rials by the end of that year. In other words, what is important in the economic issues from the standpoint of the economic authorities is to be able to control the rate of the increase of prices in the first stage so that the price of an item will not increase. Hence, if you are not able to control the rate of the price increase of an item, you will certainly not be able to decrease the price of that item. Therefore, attention must be paid to the point that when we speak of the rate of inflation and it is said that the rate of inflation has decreased, this does not mean that the prices have decreased, rather, that the increase of prices has been prevented, and this itself is the first step. Last year, the rate of inflation was 23 percent in the country. Based on the statistics, before the revolution, the rate of inflation even reached 30 percent during the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978. When the rate of inflation reached 15.6 percent this year, this was a success in our opinion because we have been able, under such conditions, to prevent the price increases of 317 items to not more than 15 percent on the average from 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 [as published]. Now, if the price of an item, for instance, turmeric, has reached 100 rials per sir [about 75 grams] in the

market, as has been reported, this is due to hard times which we must try to eliminate. This must not make us think mistakenly that the prices of these 317 items have increased.

The director of the Central Bank then explained the rate of inflation in other countries in comparison with that of our country and said: Comparing the rate of inflation of our country with that of other countries is not for the purpose of saying that the rate of inflation is also high in other countries and thereby to deceive ourselves. This is in order to clarify the situation, to look at the rate of inflation in countries whose economic conditions are quite similar to ours. Mexico, for example, has an economy which relies on oil, exporting 2 million barrels of oil per day. Because of its open door policy in regard to investments and absorbing capital, Mexico has attracted many investments. This should actually encourage production and lower prices. However, we see that in that country, the rate of inflation is more than 90 percent. Hence, we have been able to lower the rate of inflation, considering the particular problems imposed on us from abroad, to one quarter of Mexico's rate of inflation.

Dr Nurbakhsh, the director of the Central Bank, referred to the successes achieved and said:

With such a policy, we have thusfar been able to prevent the descending course of the monetary reserves of our country. At the present time, not only are our reserves not decreasing, they are actually increasing. And we have been able to regain the reserves that we had lost and bring them up to a desirable level. At the present time, we are in such a position that we are easily able to predict that we will be able to provide for the necessary war expenses by the end of the war. When we talk about war expenses, these include all expenses for arms, raw materials, and basic goods needed by the society. This was what we accomplished and we have stopped the descending course of the monetary reserves ourselves. Along with this important task, although we knew that with restriction on imports the prices would certainly rise and create difficulties, we have imposed certain price control policies. These policies show that we have thusfar been successful.

At the present time, we have recognized the problems and difficulties and we know that because of certain shortages in the market a series of false jobs have been created. These false jobs indeed increase inflation. In other words, when the difference between the official price of cigarettes and the price sold on the market is a motive which attracts a segment of the unemployed to, for instance, buy cigarettes for 80 rials and sell them for 420 rials thereby making an income of 900 rials [as published] per day by selling three packs of cigarettes, this can

contribute to increased prices. At the present time, a distribution plan is being devised by the government. But this problem cannot be resolved overnight. It requires studies and investigations into the roots of the problem so that we can decide what must be done to eliminate this motive. Of course, one of the solutions is to reduce this difference to a level that the consumer of such a product would leave the market. In this event, the prices would return to normal. This important issue has caused the government to develop a program to ensure that goods are distributed on their normal course. God willing, this plan will be announced as soon as the framework is determined by brother Mir Hoseyn Musavi. The important point is that the government is trying to eliminate these problems. By relying on our own resources and with the help of the people, these problems will be eliminated, God willing. Of course, the government will fight those profiteers who are lurking to take advantage of the difficulties in order to increase their illegitimate incomes and will try to identify them.

Dr Nurbakhsh referred to the causes of inflation and its psychological aspects in the society and said:

Inflation is influenced by various situations, one of which is the psychological state of the society. If this psychological state is one of instability, consumption increases and if the society is provided with calm, the situation returns to normal. He added: In the second half of this year, we will have the resources for importing more goods because we are not worried about currency reserves. As I said, the currency reserves of our country have reached a desirable level and we must simultaneously normalize the psychological state of the society.

At the present time, more than 40 to 50 ships are waiting to unload in the country's ports. But, the people must cooperate with the authorities in order to eliminate false consumption. This is impossible without the help of the people. Also, the self-sacrificing and martyr-nurturing people of Iran can be assured that the government is trying to provide more of the necessary items and prevent black markets and shortages of goods.

10,000
CSO: 4640/29

REPORT ON JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,107

GF051526 Tehran IRNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (IRNA)—Iranian jet fighters today shot down another Iraqi plane at 12.05 hours in the Persian Gulf region, according to the 1107th communique of the Joint Staff command of the Armed Forces, issued this evening.

This brings to 10 the total number of enemy planes downed by Iranian combatants since the beginning of the Operation Moharram on Monday night (1 November).

The communique also said that some 200 enemy troops were killed or wounded in the western fronts Thursday, between the border areas of Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar, both in Bakhtaran Province. One enemy's munitions depot was also set ablaze during the operations.

In the Piranshahr region, in West Azarbayjan Province, tribal combatants conducted a series of operations inside Iraqi territory on 31 October in the course of which they killed at least 30 enemy soldiers and seized 30 heavy and light weapons as well as two wireless sets.

Enemy positions in the Iraqi regions of Tutman and Panjwin were pounded by Iranian artillery fire during the same period, as a result of which 15 Iraqi soldiers were killed and a number of enemy group bunkers were set ablaze.

In the Moharram theatre, said the Joint Staff communique, the victorious combatants of the Islamic Republic are strengthening their newly-occupied defensive positions and have furthermore repelled all attempted enemy counter-offensives in the said region.

Two enemy's oil reservoirs were also set on fire by the Islamic defenders of Iran in the same region of operations, said the communique, adding that considerable losses were thus inflicted upon the aggressor troops of Saddam.

Another two oil storages were set ablaze on the Faw-Basra route over the same time, said the communique which also added that 13 enemy soldiers

were killed or wounded in the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, in Khuzestan Province.

It concluded by saying that several houses and shops were destroyed as the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were subjected to the artillery fire of the enemy troops on Thursday.

CSO: 4600/88

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SOUTHERN FRONT ACTIVITY

LD121506 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] According to a dispatch sent by the Central News Unit correspondent on the country's southern fronts, following the cunning move made this morning by the forces of the Zionist regime of Iraq along the axis south of the tiny town of Zubaydah, which is under the complete control of our forces, an intense clash took place between the forces of Islam and those of blasphemy.

This dispatch reported that during this counteroffensive the enemy intended to use three battalions of the 504th infantry brigade to stage an onslaught on and to infiltrate into our fronts. However, they came face to face with the tremendous courage of the Muslim forces after suffering heavy losses and casualties they were forced to retreat. During these operations, our combatants captured tens of Ba'thist mercenaries while they were fleeing, they were subsequently moved behind the front.

While shouting "Death to the Traitor Saddam," one of the POW's told our correspondent: Saddam dispatched large numbers of troops from the 504th brigade to the area in order to liberate the town of Zubaydah. He claimed that our commandoes were deployed there and would help you in liberating the town of Zubaydah. But when we arrived we met only extremely intense fire from the forces of Islam. A great many of our forces were killed in the very first moments of the attack, and a number were also wounded. They hid themselves in trenches.

The dispatch says: During this counteroffensive the mercenary enemy lost large numbers of servicemen from its armored forces, but we do not yet possess accurate figures.

CSO: 4600/88

TEHRAN ARABIC ON OBJECTIVES OF SADDAM'S WAR

GF132034 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Radios have reported that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received an important message from Reagan, without knowing its content or knowing why has the message been sent. The message remained a secret and an enigma for reporters even a few hours before news agencies carried a statement by the YAR president expressing readiness to send Yemeni forces to fight on the side of Saddam against the Islamic Government. In this statement, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih revealed the content of the message sent by the head of the U.S. administration, Reagan. Political observers began to link the decision which the Yemeni president made with the urgent message he had received without any occasion from the U.S. president. They also began to associate Reagan's message with the ignominious defeat Saddam is experiencing on the front.

It is known that the U.S. policy uses its agents to carry out hard missions instead of becoming a direct party in such missions. The war which Saddam launched against the Islamic Republic was really a U.S. war meant to force the Islamic Republic to kneel before U.S. policy. The U.S. administration thought that Iran would need to extend its hand to gain arms and U.S. expertise, because most of the arms of the Islamic Republic are U.S.-made, left over from the outdated era. However, what happened was contrary to U.S. expectations. Our men worked hard in factory workshops to manufacture spareparts and to repair the damaged weapons without any need for foreign expertise or U.S. aid.

On the other objectives of the war was to release the U.S. hostages who were held inside their embassy in Tehran. One day after news agencies reported the Saddamist aggression against the Islamic Republic, these agencies reported a statement by former U.S. President Carter in which he said Iran would first feel the need to free the hostages. Observers then believed that this statement revealed the motives which drove Saddam, agent of U.S. policy, to launch his dirty war against the Islamic Republic, a war which was launched upon direct instructions from U.S. President Carter, who lost his dignity and fame through the detention of the hostages.

One of the other objectives of the U.S. Saddamist war was to crown Saddam Husayn leader of the region to be the hound guarding the oil wealth of the gulf region. Washington could never achieve this except in a stunning war in which it could display the talents of the new gendarme; talents which fit with this role and which would convince the small rulers in the region that the new gendarme would be able to protect them from any foreign intervention. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4600/88

IRAQI MILITIA GROUP PROTESTS EXPULSION OF IRAQIS FROM KUWAIT

LD061218 Tehran IRNA in English 0922 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Nov (IRNA)--The Paris chapter of the Iraqi [Mujahedien Organization]--a Muslim militia organization advocating armed rebellion against the ruling government in Iraq--has voiced its protest to [word indistinct] decision for expelling dissident Iraqis from Kuwait.

In a communique published here today, it said thousands of dissident Iraqis had long lived in Kuwait in a virtual political asylum while all of them had fully complied with the immigration and naturalization laws of Kuwait. It described the subject Iraqis as docile and law-abiding people who would be expected or persecuted and imprisoned in Iraq upon their return to that country.

The organization said the decision to do so had been adopted in an outright defiance of the principles of human rights in secret resolutions of a programme schemed by the Persian Gulf Security Council (PGSC) in close coordination with the United States' intelligence services, which are the actual founders of the council. The Paris chapter of the organization said that the Kuwaiti Government would be solely responsible to the Iraqi people at large as well as to liberation movements against the Baghdad Government for expelling the group of Iraqis who "pose no earthly threat" to the Kuwaiti Government.

CSO: 4600/88

IRAN

IRAN CLANDESTINE ON RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICIALS

GF071800 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT
7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Tehran cabinet will be reshuffled. We continue the news from the Free Voice of Iran with this report. Our correspondent, quoting Tehran's Government radio, has reported that Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i in a letter to the Majlis speaker has introduced two individuals, Rafiqdust and Hatami, as ministers of Islamic guidance and welfare [as heard] and guards. [passage omitted]

According to our correspondent following the resignation of Ma'adikhah as the minister of guidance and his interview with KEYHAN newspaper in which he said that statesmanship is not the job of mullahs and they are better off returning to Qom and following repeated assassinations and the creation of terror among the mullahs, their resignations from various jobs, especially low-level positions with a great deal of responsibility and without sufficient body guards, have increased.

During the past week several so-called Friday Imams in various cities in the country, including those in Borazjan, Fasa and Dorud, have resigned in order to save their lives and those of their families. This increasing wave of resignations has greatly scared Khomeyni. He ordered the chief revolution prosecutor not to accept any resignations from judicial authorities or government organization personnel. "Anyone who resigns must immediately be tried in revolution courts."

Ma'Adikhah was the target of an assassination attempt by freedom fighters in the past. He escaped the attempt with his life. The attempt which has never been admitted by the regime of Khomeyni and his resignation afterwards together with the resignation of a number of other mullahs has forced Khomeyni to react. It has shown that Khomeyni is seriously trying to stem the wave of resignations which is dealing a great blow to the organizations of the dictatorial so-called Islamic regime.

CSO: 4600/88

TEHRAN TURKISH EXAMINES BRITISH ECONOMIC CRISIS

GF081450 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: We would like to continue our broadcast with another talk in the weekly series entitled "International oppressors are faced with a crisis." In today's broadcast, we would like to refer briefly to the economic crisis Britain is faced with and to that country's failure in the economic field to be self-sufficient.

In the course of its shameful existence, British colonialism, which has come to be known as the most powerful force in the world, kept many of the peoples of the world under its yoke and trampled upon even the most basic humanitarian principles in every domain. [passage omitted]

However, the numerous acts of robbery carried out by the British Empire and the acts of savagery this empire committed as a result of its oppressive system caused people to organize resistance movements against in in its colonies. In fact, resistance movements attained a peak level in these colonies during the first few years of the 20th century. This resulted in the cutting off of Britain's cruel hands from its colonies. Populist uprisings against British hegemony and imperialist systems (?brought shame upon) Britain in the British colonies which as a whole were described as the land over which the sun never sets. In fact, they brought upon the cruel colonialist power new and unsolvable crises every day. Uprisings by the poor masses and widespread strikes organized by workers and civil servants strengthened every day. Thus, while the number of unemployed increased, inflationist pressures attained broader horizons. Cases of bankruptcies increased in the British industrial sector. The disorderly state of affairs in the world of global imperialism, which continued until the era of the Thatcher administration, has worsened during the Thatcher era because of the implementation of the wrong policies.

The Thatcher administration, which came to power 3 years ago as a result of the helplessness and defeat of the Labor Party, moved to curb the rising cost of living with a view to counter and resolve the problems it inherited. From Thatcher's viewpoint, this issue, which concerned the British community, had to be given priority. [passage omitted]

Inspired with this view, Mrs Thatcher increased the number of indirect taxes in the 1980, 1981 and 1982 fiscal budgets and collected \$9.5 billion [as heard] in taxes in 1981. However, increasing taxes with the hope of reducing circulation of money caused a rise in rate of interest and led to importation of foreign capital. Meanwhile, it also forced those factories which failed to make a reasonable amount of profit into bankruptcy. It is continuing to do so even now. This wrong policy forced 1,488 companies into bankruptcy in the first 3 months of 1980 and increased the number of unemployed in Britain at a very fast pace. However, it failed to curb rising prices. [passage omitted]

Apart from all this, due to the strengthening of [foreign] rival industries, the obsolete state of [British] production systems and the failure of acquiring cheap raw materials, Britain has lost its capability of competing in international markets. The British markets have been taken over by the products of other countries, particularly by those manufactured in Japan. Thus, a deficit has been observed for a long time now in Britain's balance of payments in addition to an imbalance in British trade. [passage omitted]

Another cause of the disaster in British economy is the war over the Falkland Islands. This is due to the fact that according to Thatcher, the war has cost the British treasury a total of \$1.4 billion [as heard], excluding the cost of the aircraft and ships which were lost. Meanwhile, the opponents of Thatcher refuse to accept this claim and estimate that the war has cost Britain \$4 billion [as heard]. In general, the British military policy is one of the causes aggravating the state of the British economy. Irrespective of what has been revealed about Britain's economic deterioration, Britain still has to pay fully its share in NATO's defense spending and apart from this it also has to allocate part of its national oil income to international stock exchange centers which are merely complex financial mechanisms for plunder.

Based on all that has been made public, it can be said that had it not been for this country's income from its North Sea oil, it would have completely collapsed. It produces 80 million tons [as heard] of crude oil per year. And, according to a decision Britain has reached, this figure will be raised to 102 million tons [as heard] by the end of 1984. Currently, Britain relies on an average income of \$16 billion [as heard] per year from its oil. However, how long will this last? If we take it for granted that oil resources will eventually be exhausted, we can draw the following conclusions: Britain will then be faced with an even more serious crisis.

CSO: 4600/88

PRISONER SAYS EVIN PRISON 'UNIVERSITY'

GF051744 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (IRNA)--An ex-member of the counterrevolutionary Munafiqeen [MKO] Sohrab Rashidi told foreign reporters visiting Tehran's Evin Prison yesterday, that Evin was a university rather than a jail and that it was a place where the prisoners were enlightened.

Rashidi, who was repented of his past deeds, condemned the MKO for its sabotage activities and assassination of innocent people.

A group of foreign and Iranian journalists toured Evin Prison yesterday afternoon and talked to a number of inmates.

Inmates who had gathered at Evin's mosque, welcomed reporters by chanting "Death to America," "Death of Israel," "Death to France," and "Death to Masoud Rajavi (fugitive MKO leader) and Abolhassan Bani-Sadr."

Islamic revolutionary courts prosecutor, Assodollah Lajvardi, told reporters that since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran in 1979, some 2,000 culprits including terrorists, agents of the former regime and those involved in Kordestan troubles, have been executed.

Under teachings of the Koran, any one who committed murder, must be executed. The same procedure is applied with those who rebelled against the Islamic Republic using arms, threatened people with death and spread corruption in society, Lajvardi said.

When asked about execution of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, former foreign minister, Lajvardi said that he (Qotbzadeh) wanted to bomb Jamaran (residence of Imam Khomeyni) and Friday mass prayers congregation. Therefore, Qotbzadeh was planning an armed action against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic revolutionary courts prosecutor, commenting on torture allegations spread by enemies of the Islamic revolution, said that Islamic laws did not allow torture and the reporters could verify absence of use of torture by asking the inmates.

However, he added, punishment of certain crimes such as adultery and drinking alcoholic beverages, has been defined by the Islamic laws.

The intention was to guide and enlighten the prisoners during their imprisonment and then set them free, Lajvardi told the reporters.

For this objective a great sum of money was being used because it was well understood the best treatment for those who have risen against the Islamic Republic, was providing them with guidance.

Lajvardi then cited an example of a military pilot who had taken part in a foiled coup d'etat attempt against the Islamic Republic. The pilot was sentenced to death but at the last moment it was found out that he had repented and thus his life was spared. After being freed, Lajvardi continued the pilot had several successful flights in the course of the Iraqi imposed war and was martyred in one of these flights.

As for the terrorist group, "Forqan," member of which were involved in the assassination of a number of officials, Lajvardi said that most members of the group were now fighting against the Iraqi forces in the warfronts.

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U.S., FRENCH EXPERTS SUPERVISE IRAQ'S ARMY

GF062000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Confirmed reports transmitted through the tongues of Iraqi captives and refugees indicate that U.S. and French experts were in charge of the operations room of the Saddamist army during the recent operations carried out by the valiant Islamic forces on the fronts of Mandali and Dehloran-('Ayn Khosh). These reports indicate the anxiety of the colonial circles over the near collapse that is awaiting the army of invading aggressors.

Thus, the attempts of these circles concentrated on salvaging Saddam's regime from its imminent fall by fully supervising the moves of the isolationist army and offering continuing financial and military support to its defeated remnants.

The Western press carried other reports on strategic cooperation between the Baghdad regime and the colonial U.S. administration. Of these reports: the U.S. satellites took pictures of the Islamic front in which it shows details of the Islamic divisions present along the border strip. The Pentagon handed these pictures to the ruling regime in Baghdad so it could benefit from them in its military operations.

If we add to these frequent reports that were carried by reliable sources the reports on the weapons cooperation that is taking place between Baghdad's regime and the U.S. agents in the region, the reality of this regime which is associated with the U.S. colonial circles will be confirmed. Jordan, for instance, opened all its sea and air outlets for the French and Soviet arms which are sent to Baghdad to pass through the Jordanian territory.

As for Mubarak's role, this is summarized by his foreign minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali when he said: We support our brothers in Baghdad with all they require of arms and ammunition. He then adds: But we desire that this war ends as soon as possible.

This is what is being said by all those who offer support to Saddam. Even Reagan and Mitterrand say this while at the same time they spare no

effort--not for a single moment--in supporting and reinforcing Iraq's rulers.
[passage omitted]

The Baghdad regime, which is the obedient tool in implementing the colonizers' goals, received instructions from its Western masters, arms from its comrades such as As-Sadat and wealth from the allies of colonialism in the region. Then it declared its brutal aggression against the Islamic Republic. When Saddam fell in the trap he started begging this and that in the hope that they could rescue him from drowning. He went on cursing his bad luck instead of cursing America which dragged him into this predicament as Imam Khomeyni indicated in his recent speech. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4600/88

'NVOI' REFUTES ALLEGATIONS ON USE OF TOXIC MATERIALS BY SOVIETS

TA032109 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT
3 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The American Liars and Intoxicators"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The U.S. Government has raised a tumult claiming that our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, has allegedly used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and the countries of Southeast Asia. The U.S. undersecretary of defense has announced that the Pentagon has prepared a report in this connection which will be published shortly. U.S. publications in the past too have not been able to present the slightest document in this connection because the Soviet Union has never resorted anywhere to the use of chemical weapons. On the contrary, all the nations of the world are aware that hundreds of thousands of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have completely lost their health as a result of the effect of toxic materials which the Americans used on a large-scale in these countries. All these are documented and indisputable facts.

Other living testimony indicates the use of U.S.-made chemical weapons by the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in democratic Afghanistan. The noteworthy thing is that every time officials of revolutionary Afghanistan expose some of America's crimes in connection with the use of chemical weapons by the Afghan counterrevolutionary mercenaries, immediately the West's mass media raise to a high pitch the campaign of slander and accusation against the Soviet Union.

Only recently in a place called [name indistinct] in Afghanistan, Afghan counterrevolutionary mercenaries who had been dispatched into Afghanistan from Pakistan used toxic grenades against Afghan armed forces. It was later found out that on the casings of these grenades had been written: Made in England on order of the United States. Many times in the course of press conferences with the participation of domestic and foreign correspondents in Kabul, official Afghan authorities showed U.S.-made chemical weapons. We are all aware that in the Ghazni District too, while retreating, the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands dispatched from Pakistan left behind containers of toxic materials with the trademark of the United States.

Even the U.S. magazine, COUNTERSPY, wrote that these developments can place the U.S. Government in a very unfavorable situation. But does the insolence of the Americans have any limits? Not only has the White House remained silent with regard to all this evidence, but is encouraging the counter-revolutionary bands in the use of toxic materials. Both in Kabul and in Peshawar booklets containing directives by U.S. experts on the use of toxic materials have been found among the belongings of captured counterrevolutionary mercenaries. Yet despite this, certain persons in the United States are bent on studying cases which allege that the Soviet Union has embarked on the use of toxic materials. However, even these gentlemen have not been able to present any document in this connection.

U.S. Senator David Pryor has written in the WASHINGTON POST: There exists no document which points to an accusation against the Soviet Union. Our intelligence headquarters too have not obtained any evidence whatsoever in this connection. Accusations and slander have always been and remain weapons in the hands of U.S. statesmen. Currently, in order to distort the feature of our Islamic Republic and the imam's line, Washington is resorting to various accusations such as the slander of the purchase of weapons by the Islamic Government from the Zionist Israel.

In an effort to accuse our northern neighbor, the United States clumsily places its crimes at the feet of the Soviet Union, but world public opinion and our homeland's people are well aware of the tricks of world-devouring and criminal America.

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ISLAM PRAISED FOR ITS ROLE IN EDUCATION

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Ali Zulfiquari]

[Text]

THIRTEENTH of Aban is the occasion for celebration of Students' day in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As we know, the process of secularization of education has been the most effective weapon used by colonialism and its lackeys to deprive the Third World nations, Moslem or otherwise, of their traditions and to dehumanize them by robbing them of the heritage of morality that has been handed down by one generation to the next. This has taken away from them the very means to defend their collective independence and dignity as nations.

Divorce of education from spiritual and moral values and norms, the very sustaining pillars of human society, has exposed us to the onslaught of western cultural paraphernalia. In Moslem societies this has paved the way for displacement of Islam as a force of unification and defense against enemies by disintegrating barbaric tenets such as nationalism. Nationalism has divided the Moslem world and serves as a poor weapon of defence. The quality and quantity of resistance put up by "~~Arab nationalism~~", the religion of modern Arab Jahiliyya, against the onslaught of neo-Nazism or Zionism is a good example. While the Arab Bedouin under the flag of Islam was able to demolish the great Persian empire and threaten the very existence of the Roman empire, the Arab nations of today at the height of their financial power and control of the very life-line of the West, supplies of oil, are made to drink the cup of humiliation by the U.S. and its "enfant terrible" (Israel).

It is absolutely essential that Islam and Islamic upbringing should return to schools and universities-the very idea of which is a nightmare of imperialism-in all Moslem countries as has happened and is happening in Iran. And this does not mean just the addition of a course in Arabic or a course in "theology and morals" to the syllabus. For, Islam is not just a theology or a morality but a most comprehensive and profound attitude to knowledge itself. Because, all knowledge, material or spiritual, applied or pure, physical or metaphysical is an instrument for the upliftment of man, his inner self and his outer life, to the glorious station appointed by God to him as His "viceroy upon the earth", and not the sensuous beast that secular scientism has made him today.

The child of today is the father of our tomorrow and hence the great responsibility of teachers and students themselves; for, in them lie all the hopes of the emerging great civilization of Islam-a-grandeur, inshallah, which shall make the glorious past of Islam look bleak and dull in comparison.

Truly, as Imam Khomeini has remarked,¹⁴ the profession of teachers is as noble as the mission of the Apostles of God. They are the trustees of the future of Islam, the trustees of the hopes of the holy Messenger of Islam, and of Imam Mahdi (may peace be upon them) the Sun that waits earnestly behind the veil of clouds. Their devotion will bury forever the stinking corpses of the false religions of Western and Eastern materialism and ensure the continuity of this sacred revolution.

A greater responsibility lies with Islamic ulema, research scholars, writers of text books and planners of syllabi, to rehabilitate the human sciences that have grown up in the vacuum of secular relativism. These sciences have to be rescued from the hell of valueless scientism and settled in the heaven of spiritual meaning. Until this is done, the promise of education in the Islamic Republic as a harbinger of maturity and of all-inclusive independence for the Islamic civilization will remain in a shadow of doubt.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC CURRENT ISSUES BRIEFING HELD--(Ali Akbar Farazi), charge d'affairs ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of Iran, met with Hungarian journalist on Wednesday. In a discussion, the charge d'affairs ad interim reviewed his country's development since the victory of the Islamic revolution and outlined the country's present position and current tasks. (Ali Akbar Farazi) proceeded to expound on Tehran's position on important international issues affecting his country. He spoke with appreciation about the development of Hungarian-Iranian relations and voiced the hope that their favorable development will continue. Answering questions, the charge d'affairs ad interim said that his country's economic position is developing well. Several countries that had previously imposed an embargo on Tehran are now striving to resume relations, and several airlines have also resumed their activity in Iran. [Text] [Report attributed to unidentified member of the newspaper's staff: "Briefing at the Iranian Embassy"] [AU052011 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 82 p 5]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BREZHNEV FUNERAL--According to the central news unit, a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Mr Mirsalim, the president's special representative, left for Moscow this afternoon to attend the funeral ceremonies for Leonid Brezhnev tomorrow. The delegation also includes Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi and a number of other foreign ministry officials. [Text] [LD142110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 82]

BREZHNEV'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--The leader of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev, died yesterday at the age of 75 [as heard]. It has been reported that Brezhnev, who attended the ceremonies marking the anniversary of the October Revolution together with other Soviet leaders a few days ago, died of cardiac infarction. The disclosure on Brezhnev's death was made 4 hours [as heard] after he passed away. [Text] [GF120438 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 82]

MINISTER RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY--The Indian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met Interior Minister Nateq-Nuri this afternoon. During this meeting they discussed bilateral relations. Referring to the imprisonment of Muslim students in India, the interior minister requested their release. According to this report, the Indian ambassador promised that the necessary steps would be taken regarding this matter. [Text] [LD081726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 82]

NEW WAR OPERATION REPORTED--Dear Listeners, please pay attention. Please pay attention. The [word indistinct] Moharram operations were begun by the heroid combatants of Islam last night. The combatants of Islam are advancing second by second, minute by minute towards the preplanned objectives. Until now, a considerable number of the mercenaries of the Zionist regime of Saddam have been taken prisoner. You will be informed of the details of the operations as soon as we receive them. We are proud of the powerful combatants of Islam. [Text] [Unscheduled announcement] [GF070641 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0628 GMT 7 Nov 82]

OPERATIONAL THIRD PHASE ANNOUNCED--Dear listeners, pay attention. Please pay attention. The third phase of the Moharram operation codenamed "O Zaynab" was started by the combatants of Islam last night. The combatants of Islam are advancing toward their preplanned objectives second by second, minute by minute. Until now a considerable number of the mercenaries of the Zionist regime of Saddam have been taken prisoner. You will be informed of the details of the operations as soon as we receive them. Blessings be on the powerful combatants of Islam. [Text] [GF070714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0707 GMT 7 Nov 82]

CRASH OF AIRLINER REPORTED--According to a report just received at our clandestine transmitter. A passenger aircraft on the Shiraz-Bandar-e Pahlavi route crashed and a mullah by name of Mortazavi was killed. The regime apparently attributed the crash to bad weather. Correspondents have said that a bomb was planted on the aircraft. The regime of Khomeyni has not revealed the true number of the dead. [Text] [GF071714 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 Nov 82]

POW'S TAKEN IN MOHARRAM OPERATIONS--Qareh Bolagh Headquarters, 6 Nov (IRNA)--The number of Iraqi soldiers, officers, NCO's captured during the victorious Moharram operations reached 1,900 today. According to latest report received here. [Text] [LD061132 Tehran IRNA in English 0931 GMT 6 Nov 82]

VEHICLES FOR MULLAHS--Another consignment of bulletproof vehicles purchased by the Tehran regime has arrived in the country. During the past week, 14 bulletproof [word indistinct] automobiles were released by the Tehran [word indistinct] customs, the total cost of which is 72 million tumans. One of these bulletproof automobiles belongs to Hashemi-Rafsanjani which cost 6 million tumans from the pockets of the people of Iran. [Text] [GF051730 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Nov 82]

CSO: 4600/88

BA'TH OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ICATU ROLE

JN211944 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Hasan 'Ali, Ba'th Party regional command member and secretary general of the Ba'th Party Workers' Central Bureau, has highly praised fraternal Jordan's stand in support of Iraq in its just battle against the grudge-bearing Iranian forces.

During his meeting with the Jordanian trade unions' delegation at the premises of the general federation of trade unions today, Hasan 'Ali said that Iraq's people and workers are indebted to the pan-Arab and humanitarian stand of Jordan—its king, government, people and workers—on the Iranian regime's aggression and expansionist designs which are not directed against Iraq alone but also against the Arab Gulf region. [passage omitted]

Hasan 'Ali condemned the defeatist stand of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU], adding that this stand, which has been dictated by some lackey governments, runs contrary to its stand in the fifties and sixties, including its well-known stand on the tripartite aggression against Egypt and its support for the Arab right against foreign interference. He affirmed that the ICATU's stand is bound to disintegrate the unity of Arab workers. He called for rectifying the course of ICATU for the sake of serving the working class, its unity and aspirations as well as the nation's crucial issues. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4400/73

AZERI RADIO BLAMES KHOMEYNI FOR 'FULL CEMETERIES'

GF120430 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] Dear listeners, Khomeyni has admitted that the cemeteries in Iran are full, Filling these cemeteries are Iranian youths, who are the victims of this bloody war, and the mojahedin and the ayatollahs and hojjat ol-eslams, who have died at the hands of opposition forces. "But hadn't Khomeyni known the dangerous and disastrous outcome of the fire he kindled? If he failed to see this outcome beforehand, he now sees with his own eyes the filling of the cemeteries like Behashte Zahra and [words indistinct]. If this is so, then why does this old [word indistinct] of Jamaran not refrain from deceptive moves, seeing as he does the situation befallen the Iranians because of the tragic war? Why does he not want to wake up from his dreams?"

According to Khomeyni, the foundations of his regime have been laid in a sea of blood. Khomeyni is well aware of his fact. Thousands of Iranian youths have drank the syrup of martyrdom for the sake of the revolution. Regardless of this, however, Khomeyni only dreams of a comfortable life for the criminals in Iran. As for the sons of the people, he has sent them to the gallows with out of place and illogical pretexts. As for those who have been spared, they are now being sacrificed at the battlefronts.

"Irrespective of all this, impostor Khomeyni claims that the cemeteries should not be filled. And, the father, mothers, sisters and brothers who have lost their beloved ones should not move to avenge their dead. Nevertheless, they do move to take their revenge from (?those responsible for the cemeteries). They send the ayatollahs, the hojjat ol-eslams and the members of the revolution guards corps and the committees to their deaths, one after another."

Is there any other alternative for the people? Doesn't Khomeyni realize that it is he himself who is the only element responsible for filling up the cemeteries? Doesn't he realize that he cannot exonerate himself from crimes through unfounded remarks? "Khomeyni is the first and the last responsible element. Therefore, his penalty can only be death."

If Khomeyni believes that he will be able to save himself through moves aimed at convincing the people that he is innocent, then he is wrong. Khomeyni's turn will come too. If this has been the fate of his midget fascists, then the fate of the leader of the [word indistinct] will be no different.

AZERI RADIO ATTACKS KHOMEYNI, IRANIAN LEADERS

GF111635 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, cursing left and right, the East and the West and the whole world has become the daily slogan of the Khomeyni regime. Is there any (?good will) in the policy Khomeyni and his sinful group of dregs pursue that we do not know about? As soon as they wake up, they begin their curses. They talk in [word indistinct]. They level accusations against the true Muslims on behalf of Islam--accusations which they themselves deserve. While Khomeyni curses the United States, Montazeri moves to level strange accusations against the leaders of Saudi Arabia. While Khamene'i (?curses) Israel, Chief of Staff Col Sayyad-Shirazi levels abuses against Iraq. While Mir Hoseyn Musavi directs unfounded lies against the leaders of France and Britain, Dr Velayati curses [name indistinct], Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain. Meanwhile, Mr Reverend Hashemi-Rafsanjani lashes out at the leaders of Eastern and Western countries and at the superpowers and Musavi Kho'ini [presumably Musavi Kho-iniha] claims that the Imam without followers will rule the whole world. And, as we have said, is there any (?good will) in the policy this family of confused and [word indistinct] elements pursue?

It is our conviction that it is only the [words indistinct], tricksters and non-Muslim elements who curse people, level accusations to the left and the right and talk in an abusive way behind the backs of others. Only the confused elements resort to such moves--confused elements who feel themselves helpless and isolated within the progressive world and who wish to impose their rule on the innocent people through the point of a bayonet.

Acting in a hostile manner is a simple thing. One has to choose his true friends. However, Khomeyni lacks this divine (?virtue). This is due to the fact that he wants to put his nose into everything. In his own view, this is the basis of his most recent policy of neither the East nor the West. [passage omitted]

The whole world has been invaded by hypocrites, perverted elements, [words indistinct] infidels and non-Muslims. Under such conditions, it is only imposter Khomeyni, the [word indistinct] of our time, who is both a good Muslim and a (?high-ranking leader of) the oppressed of the world.

Meanwhile, of course, he is killing the true Muslims and instigating fraternal Muslim peoples against one another. [passage omitted]

So long as the Khomeyni regime remains in power and so long as this family of parasites continues to exploit the pure and clean (?religious tendency) of the people with a view to maintaining its bloody rule over the Iranian people, there is no doubt that the Iranians will be sorse than what they are now and Iran will be further isolated in the world. However, our esteemed brothers and sisters, we believe that no wise man would dig his own grave with his own hands. As for the Iranians, it is our conviction that they will not allow the parasite, [words indistinct] and illiterate mullahs to dig their graves. We have absolutely no doubt in this respect. This is due to the fact that the account of the Iranians is different from that of those foreign, (?irresponsible) and destructive elements.

CSO: 4400/73

IRANIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE COUNCIL CRITICIZES KHOMEYNI

NC101552 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Statement issued by the National Resistance Council of Iran on general mobilization]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As stated in the last statement dated 25 October issued by the National Resistance Council, Khomeyni's regime has killed thousands of our compatriots in a bid to continue its antipopular domination and its warmongering and aggressive policy. It has now--in violation of all UN resolutions, especially the resolution dated 22 October 1982, and by failing all international peace efforts--declared a so-called general mobilization for the war so that it can once again resort to force and use impostor-like methods to send more groups of our compatriots and especially children to their death. Of course, few are those who have not come to know of the regime's preposterous methods. Khomeyni's regime has found a solution by introducing inhumane laws and by issuing various decrees, signed by Khomeyni himself, to threaten and to force the public to accept the so-called war mobilizations. In his recent decree issued on 31 October, this criminal impostor has declared that going to the front of the aggressive war takes precedence over any duty--from children attending schools to administrative duties and other services, and he has described this as a necessary duty for everyone. More sly and more inhuman than this is the fact that he is issuing decrees despite the just opposition voiced by tens of thousands of Iranian parents on sending their dear ones to the war fronts and he states that such opposition and protests should not be taken into consideration.

On this basis, while once again condemning all the crimes and demagogies of Khomeyni, the National Resistance Council states:

1. Khomeyni's warmongering acts are precisely acts of antipopular and antinational character and are contrary to the interests of the Iranian country and nation.
2. You should, in any way possible and as best as you can, refrain from assisting or cooperating with Khomeyni's regime in whatever position you may be and reveal Khomeyni's warmongering policy and his preposterous demagogies.
3. Mobilize all your arms and forces with the slogan of freedom and peace against Khomeyni's antinational and antipopular regime. [Signed] Mas'ud Rajavi, officer in charge of the National Resistance Council, 4 November 1982.

CSO: 4400/73

BAGHDAD RADIO ASSAILS IRANIAN OFFENSIVE

GF071512 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Khomeynists have proved that they are up to their ears in agency and plotting, and that they are cheap instruments issued by imperialist and Zionist forces to strike at Iraq, halt its march and progress and divert its attention from carrying out its pan-Arab [Qawmi] role in the honorable field of national struggle. Otherwise, how do we explain this reckless Khomeyni insistence on continuing his aggression and arrogance despite all Iraq's peace initiatives and despite all the sincere efforts that have been exerted and are being exerted by the mediation committees to stop the war. How can we explain the throwing of thousands of Iranians into a losing war of aggression, and pushing them reluctantly into certain death at the hands of the heroic Iraqis? How do we explain the involvement of some so-called Arab regimes, such as the regime of Hafiz al-Asad, and their open support for the Iranian regime and encouraging it to prolong the war and persist in aggression? How do we explain the enormous quantities of arms which the Zionist entity is supplying to the Khomeyni regime to prompt it to launch treacherous attacks against Iraq's eastern borders, its alliance with it and providing it with funds, experts and all what it needs to commit aggression against Iraq and to keep the Arabian Gulf region an area of tension, instability and insecurity?

Does not all this and other well-known facts mean that Khomeyni is a cheap instrument that is being used to serve the enemies of Iraq, Arabism and Islam?

We have realized and diagnosed these facts in the past and warned of their consequences. Today we all stand determined, steadfast and stubborn in our resistance to this evil alliance and in foiling all its dreams and designs to humiliate Iraq and subdue the Arab nation. We stand today, just as we have stood for more than 2 years, full of pride, heroism and faith. We draw our strength, determination and insistence on standing fast and achieving victory from our legitimate right. The justice of our cause and the wisdom and chivalry of our outstanding leader, Saddam Husayn. We are loyal to our pledge to safeguard the dignity of the Iraqis and to teach the aggressors bitter lessons that will be a mark of disgrace and defeat on them.

We are resolved to ride the horse of glory and find our appropriate place under the sun. We are determined to achieve victory. No rancorous aggressor or plotter can prevent us from achieving this lofty and noble objective.

CSO: 4400/73

BAGHDAD RADIO PAYS TRIBUTE TO IRAQI SOLDIERS

GF071406 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1324 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Once again they have reverted to aggression, and once again we are inflicting defeat on them. They wanted sedition and attempted to enter our homeland. We have for them a scorching fire and a sharp sword. As expected their efforts will fail and their attempts will be foiled. Our field command is lying in wait for them to destroy their invasion and repulse their aggression. Just as it has always been the destiny of Iraqis to be lions in repulsing aggression and to be flying banners in the hours of crisis and in the nation's ordeals, they are now achieving successive victories and adding to their record of epic battles another victorious battle in which the highest examples of heroism and valor are being demonstrated for the sake of the homeland and the pure Iraqi soil

The sons of Iraq are a proud example of faith in the lofty humanitarian principles, their heroism fills the horizons and their reputation is known throughout the world. They are proud and they accept only victory.

Glory to the people of Iraq. Victory to the men of the leader Saddam. Pride o you who have achieved through blood, fortitude, patience and manhood victory over the enemies of life, good and principles. Let everyone raise their head high on the pure soil of Maysan and on every grain of Iraqi soil.

CSO: 4400/73

ANTI-IRAQI OPERATIONS IN KURDISTAN REPORTED

JN261156 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 26 Oct (SANA)--Staff Maj Gen Hasan Mustafa An-Naqib, general commander of the Iraqi Revolution Forces, has announced that the Iraqi revolutionaries are continuing their military operations against the mercenaries of Saddam's government and expanding their activities in the most sensitive and important areas in Kurdistan where the executioner's forces are stationed.

News agencies cited An-Naqib as saying that a large number of the Iraqi regime's soldiers, officers and NCO's have joined their brother revolutionaries with all their weapons and military equipment, thus rejecting military service in the ranks of the executioner's forces.

An-Naqib added that the revolution forces will adopt new methods in confronting the bloody regime in Baghdad and in exacerbating this regime's internal opposition elements, particularly since popular complaint and indignation are continually flaring up and escalating.

The information bureau of the Iraqi revolution has issued new communiques on the revolutionaries' activities and heroic operations which inflicted massive human and material losses on Saddam's forces during the past few months.

In Irbil the revolutionaries ambushed a government car carrying a number of the regime's men on the main road between Irbil and Kirkuk capturing all the men in the car.

In Ruysanjaq the revolutionaries blew up a citadel belonging to the regime's mercenaries, reducing it to rubble. This operation greatly terrified the fascist killers.

In (Ridar) the revolutionaries ambushed and completely destroyed three cars on the main road between Kirkuk and (Ridar). The revolutionaries also entered and took control of the city of Rawanduz for 4 hours, during which time they addressed the masses in the city square and urged them to rebel against the regime. This prompted the regime's forces to open fire in an attempt to terrorize the citizens and advance toward the square. However, the revolutionaries confronted them and forced them to retreat and flee.

CSO: 4400/73

READINESS TO RECEIVE IRANIAN PILGRIMS EXPRESSED

NC221350 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Iraq has once again put forth its humanitarian proposal for Iranian pilgrims to visit our country and to make pilgrimages to holy shrines. Iraq has announced that it is prepared to receive 1,000 Iranian families daily during the mourning month of Moharram and on 'Ashura and Tasu'a and to pay for their trips to and stay in Iraq. This is a gesture of respect for the pure feelings of the Muslims who want to make a pilgrimage to the holy shrines of the prophets 'Ali and Husayn. The visits by Iranian families to Iraq and the visits by Iraqi families to Iran as well as the pilgrimages by Muslims of both countries to holy shrines is a basic step toward the consolidation of the bonds of Muslim brotherhood between the two Muslim peoples.

Regimes and government are not eternal. What are eternal are nations and, especially if these nations are neighbors, they should live next to each other fraternally and peacefully. They should bear in mind the decrees of true Islam that calls on the people to exercise peace, love and dignity.

Throughout its 3 years of deception of and enmity toward the Iraqi nation, Khomeyni's regime has been unable to break the cultural, moral and humanitarian bonds that tie the two Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq together. Khomeyni has displayed his personal rancour and enmity for the Iraqi Government and leadership throughout the past 3 years as best as possible and, without taking into consideration the losses inflicted by the war on the peoples of both Muslim countries, he is insisting on continuing the war. The Iranian youths who are being killed in the war and on the fronts are the children of the Iranian people. The Iraqi soldiers who are being martyred on the fronts are the children of the imams whose holy shrines are in Iraq. How can Khomeyni's regime answer for all the blood being shed by continuing the war? How can this regime claim to be Muslim, but place the Muslims of the two countries against each other? How can it claim to be Muslim, but continue the war even during the months of Moharram and Safar when war is forbidden?

Despite the insistence by Khomeyni's regime, Iraq is prepared to receive 1,000 Iranian families daily, to take them to Karbala, An-Najaf and Kaz Kazemeyn in vehicles prepared for this and to grant an opportunity to those who are eager to make a pilgrimage to the holy shrines and to participate in the mourning on 'Ashura and Tasu'a with the Iraqi people. Wi/l the Iranian regime welcome this humanitarian proposal by Iraq and allow the Iranian families that want to come to the holy shrines to visit Iraq? We hope that this proposal will be accepted and that those who want to come to the shrines of Imam 'Ali Ibn Abu Talib, Hasayn Ibn 'Ali and Abu al-Fadl al-'Abbas can come and be the guests of their Iraqi brothers. Two border posts--one in the border area of Dezful-(Fakkeh) and the other in the Badrah-Mehran area--will be the points where the Iranian families will be welcomed. Of course, Iraq proposes that the same number of Iraqi families go on a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mashhad and pay homage to the shrine of the eighth imam. But if Khomeyni's regime does not agree to this, then Iraq is unilaterally prepared to receive 1,000 Iranian families, each family consisting of four persons, every day until the 10th day of Moharram. We have made all the preparations for the Iranian families to visit and now the implementation of this humanitarian and moral program depends on the Tehran regime's agreement.

Will Khomeyni's regime find another excuse and prevent this humanitarian step? The answer to this question will be clarified in the coming days with the Tehran regime's reaction.

CSO: 4400/73

AZERI RADIO SAYS MULLAHS PROLONGING WAR

GF082004 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our dear and esteemed listeners: The [words indistinct] and Iran's illiterate rulers do not refrain from making delirious remarks regarding their effort aimed at forcing Iraq into subordination. Irrespective of the serious losses they have suffered in the course of their inimical war against Iraq, they continue to make it known that they are preparing for new attacks and they will continue their onslaughts.

Khomeyni and the dregs around him feel that the prolongation of the war is to their advantage, in that it contributes toward the strengthening of their position in power. And, they are trying to benefit from [words indistinct] as if it was a means of agitation and instigation. Meanwhile, under the conditions created by the prolonged war, the Khomeyni regime is also shedding the blood of the members of the (?peace-loving) and anti-war people of Iran in their own homeland. Moving with such views, which do not comply with the spirit of our century, these confused rulers hold that their policy of aggression is an unchanging principle. Apart from this, they are also very eager to direct their instigations, which are contrary to the advanced state of affairs in our time, to other countries. In fact, the [word indistinct] mullahs in Tehran (?have been demonstrating) their hostility against revolutionary Iraq by interfering in the internal affairs of this country. They have spared no effort in committing crimes for hatching conspiracies in Iraq. However, failing to achieve anything, they moved to declare an open war on Iraq. Nevertheless, they have suffered incalculable losses in the course of this 26-month long inimical and bloody war. Irrespective of all this, rejecting all calls for peace, they have embarked upon illusionary moves on the basis of aggression and conspiracies which do not conform with (?humanitarian norms).

Although these confused and illiterate rulers have been resorting to adventurist (?ways and means), they have not been able to prove that Iraq is the aggressor. This is due to the fact that Iraq has established itself as a revolutionary country which has always been struggling for peace. Iraq is the unforgettable [word indistinct] of all peace-loving peoples. And, it is the close supporter of the peoples waging a struggle for the sake

of national liberation. As for Iran, being the (?sworn) enemy of the non-Iranian peoples in Iran, it does not even respect their progressive, national and religious rights. Although it has placed Islam into its heart, it is rejecting in a [word indistinct] way the proposals made by Islamic countries on the basis of good will. Apart from all this, it is continuing the occupationist war. They [the mullahs] do not want to end this war.

CSO: 4400/73

BAGHDAD COMMENTARY VILLIFIES RAFSANJANI'S REMARKS

JN081010 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0905 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] How many times do the spiteful Khomeynites need to be defeated to be convinced of their inability to vanquish Iraq and humiliate its people? How many Iranians must be annihilated before those grudge bearers return to their senses and realize that the policy of aggression can bring them and their peoples only further woes? How many calls for peace must be made until they understand that the path of peace is the most feasible? How many mediators must mediate and how many cease-fire resolutions must be issued? How is it possible to guide those whose eyes have been blinded and consequences deadened, thus becoming pawns in the hands of imperialism and Zionism?

They want to vanquish Iraq; they want to occupy Baghdad. This was said yesterday by Rafsanjani and this is said by them all the time. However, they have not asked and will not ask themselves how many thousands of Iranians were killed for an infiltration of only 1 km into the sacred Iraqi territory. They tried their luck east of Basra and failed; they tried their luck east of Mandali and did not learn the lesson. Today they are trying their luck east of Maysan governorate and will fail. Let them try today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow if they wish. By God they will not be able to harm Iraq or its people. By God they will find in Iraq only their destruction. All that remains is for us to be patient, fight and be steadfast. We can only be inspired by the spirits and heroic deeds of our martyrs, taking example from our history and its glories. Victory will be ours as it has always been.

CSO: 4400/73

IRAQ

TELEVISION BROADCASTS FILM ON IRANIAN CHILDREN POW'S

JN022114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)--Baghdad Television this evening screened a film showing groups of prisoners belonging to the Iranian regime's forces who were taken prisoner by the Iraqi armed forces during their courageous confrontation of the Iranian forces attempt to penetrate our international borders and sully our sacred land in the southern sector of the battle-field.

The citizens saw the first group of prisoners which was transferred to rear lines. This group comprises children and wounded soldiers who had been treated by our valiant soldiers from the premise of their humane principles to which they remained committed in the hours of confrontation with the vicious and rancorous enemy.

The citizens also saw children prisoners, who have been misled by the Iranian regime and sent to the crematorium of death, weeping while the other prisoners were walking with their heads lowered with shame. The ambulances belonging to the valiant Iraqi armed forces were seen transporting the prisoners to hospitals for treatment.

CSO: 4400/73

WEAKNESSES IN GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Sep 82 Holiday Supplement p 11

[Article by Dov Ganhovski: "The Israeli Economy: Year's Soul Searching; No Clear Picture of Israeli Economy; The Economy Was Inflated Long Before the War; Tax Collecting Is Static; Currency Switch Making Great Progress; A Credit 'Gray Market' Is Developing Rapidly"]

[Text] The economy does not operate according to the Hebrew calendar, except for agriculture, where the seasons are the same as those of our ancestors. All economic data and activities follow the so-called secular calendar. But as we are approaching the Jewish new year we begin to engage in private and public soul searching, with greater emphasis on "searching" than on "soul." When it comes to public soul searching we cannot avoid looking at the economic picture, especially since we have reached the last quarter of 1982 and cannot expect the economic picture to change significantly during the rest of the year, although we are not adverse to pleasant surprises.

Did we say picture? One of the characteristics of the Israeli economy is that it does not provide a picture. When we begin to review the Israeli economy we realize that we do not even have a rough outline. While we are bombarded every day with economic data, each fact and figure needs to be checked out because of the skyrocketing lack of reliability. In the past we used to take pride in our economic data, especially against the backdrop of our region, where most statistics are provided with two horizontal dots, the international sign for "unknown." We no longer do. We have no clear unembellished data for foreign trade developments. We have no full data about our foreign debt, and the little we know is 6 months old. Foreign currency reserves that appear static in recent months do not tell the true story, only what the authorities want us to believe.

If this is true about some basic areas, it is so much more so in regard to the overall economic projections and policies. Those simply do not exist. For the first time in years we did not receive a document this year known as the national budget, describing the economic situation at year's end and predicting economic developments for the coming year. The documents was first delayed because the partners could not agree on the "face lift." Then there were delays in presenting the budget to the Knesset. Earlier in

the year we were promised a budget in June. That budget became a casualty of the Peace for Galilee campaign. What's the difference, anyway? After all, it is only a document. This year, though, it was doubly important. In a year when there is no clear economic policy, when there are no clear indicators for economic developments, when the war has provided a universal excuse for all deeds and misdeeds, in such a year we need an economic statement more than in any ordinary year.

This is even more true when we no longer have any sense of economic direction. The Bank of Israel has now become a branch of the Ministry of Finance, and the new governor of the bank is flanked by a deputy who takes his cues from the ministry and a board chairman who takes orders from the minister, thus ensuring the compliance of the governor.

Historical Wishes

So far we have dealt with the political domain. There is no law that says that the government has to present a national budget or that the Bank of Israel has to be independent. But the actual budget is discussed endlessly in our laws, both the basic laws and subsequent legislation. The budget itself is the law. Does it really exist? Officially, yes. At the last minute, in late June, when no one paid any attention, as various taxes and economic measures were approved, the Knesset passed the absurdity called Budget Law for Fiscal 1981-82. During the first 3 months of that fiscal year we have lived without any budget, operating on an interim budget. We should have continued to do so, since the budget approved by the Knesset, after we had already been 1 month into the war in Lebanon, makes no mention of the war. Even before the budget was approved the minister of finance began to impose war taxes, but for the purposes of the budget it was more convenient not to mention the war and proceed as if it did not exist. All of the new expenditure and income will be left for a budget supplement.

A supplementary budget is nothing new. The question is, supplemental to what? It reminds me of the story about the man who built a house without a permit. Later on he asked the city engineer for a permit to build a second floor. How can you build a second floor if, as far as we are concerned, you do not have a first floor? the city engineer wondered. Not only does the budget approved by the Knesset and appearing on the law books ignore the war in Lebanon. It is also based on 90-percent inflation and on unrealistic exchange and interest rates. It is based on historical wishes. This budget, to which additions and cuts are made in Knesset sessions, does not exist. Were it not for the special conditions of 1982, it might not be so bad. In the absence of a budget the finance minister could do more with his policies than he could with a budget that ties his hands. But in view of the reality of late 1982, the absence of a budget adds to the economic chaos. Without maps, no one knows where the budget is.

Thus, we have arrived, during the first month of the second half of 1982, at the July index, at an inflation rate of more than 130 percent. This is the rate we had when Yigal Hurvitz was minister of finance. It went down to 101

percent through the "correct policies" of Yoram Aridor. And here the Peace for Galilee campaign has claimed it as its most important economic casualty.

Long before the war, as early as the fall of 1981, it was clear to many that the "correct policies" were transitory. The instrument used to reduce the inflation from 130 to 101 percent was destined to raise it again to well over 100 percent. Exactly how much, we did not know. In total contradiction to what was done in the days of the "correct policies," this time subsidies were cut and budget cuts were attempted. Outwardly, however, the Finance Ministry kept talking about reducing inflation, not by 30 percent but, perhaps, down to 80 percent. This was said by the minister on the eve of the current fiscal year. How? In what way? The minister did not have any answers. He and his aides were not prepared to discuss it. When the economists on his staff were pressed with questions, they kept talking about their "feelings" and other esoteric matters, since in plain economic terms they had nothing to say.

Then came the war in Lebanon to "save" them. Because of the war, they said we once again had triple-digit inflation, leaving us with the onus of proving that the trend started long before the war. You may want to do some research to prove that their policies were wrong from the beginning. But don't waste your time. The war is responsible for everything. It made the inflation soar again. Were it not for the war, inflation would be down to 90 percent. It is all a question of what one is willing to believe.

Two Parallel Economies

This was not the only "economic casualty" of the war. We have actually heard and read arguments according to which the problems of Israeli exports are the result of the war. Not because we have suffered from a decline in production and from export difficulties. This could not be argued, since we have seen the opposite with our own eyes. Despite the mobilization and the red tape, etc., the quotas have been met. Anyone who tried to prove the opposite would have put this war on the same level as the Yom Kippur War. According to the aforementioned argument, the world hates us because of the war in Lebanon and expresses its hatred by buying less from us. No one wants to buy the goods of "murderers of children." This argument ignores the economic decline in the world and the inflation in Israel that reduces our competitive edge in the world's shrinking markets. Quite simply, they don't love us.

The war did not put an end to the "package deal" scarecrow. On the contrary, it has helped it. It has legitimized the word "scarecrow," since all that is left of the deal is the scarecrow, a peg on which to hang the package of compulsory loans, taxes and budget cuts, and nothing more. The industrialists and the employers were not party to the deal, and the Knesset was free to do what it wanted, as indeed it does.

The war, then, had provided a universal excuse for the economic measures of the Treasury. Anyone who was looking for a clear direction behind those measures was disappointed. There was only one common denominator--the war. But the war cannot provide an alibi for everything that has happened this

year, when the gap between the official economy and the real one has greatly widened.

Tax collection is static. This means, of course, that much of the revenue of the economy goes to the other economy. When the war started, those mobilized were not audited. This was obvious. Later on, when it seemed that the system could go back to its normal activities, the most complex taxation system in Israel's history was approved, with a great deal of pressure from the Treasury. What became clear to the tax payer and the tax collector was that it would take a long time to learn how to live with the new system and make it work. In the meantime, those who have no interest in the tax legislation and those who join them through the excuse of this legislation can celebrate.

The dollarization of the economy is making great progress. This means not only that prices are set in U.S. dollars and collected in dollars, and not only in predefined areas like real estate or tourism. Nor does it mean that dollars changing hands in Israel have become a routine. It also means that the authorities have greatly speeded up the process this year. Through measures totally incomprehensible in terms of the economy, the Bank of Israel has informed its clients that they better keep their dollars or a portion thereof outside the bank. At the same time, the bank has ended the freeze that has been in effect since the end of 1979 on foreign currency loans offered Israeli residents from foreign sources. The drive for these measures has been the problem the bank has experienced with perpetuating the fiction of the level of foreign currency reserves. Outwardly, however, it has advanced the cause of the dollarization of the economy.

A "gray market" of credit is quickly developing. It is not yet fully established, as was the notes market in its heyday. But the credit market operating outside the banking system and state control represents today at least one-quarter of the total credit in the economy, and it keeps growing. Needless to say, income in this market is not always reported. The problem here, as it is with the dollarization of the economy, is that a new parallel economy is being built that is no longer marginal and insignificant, involving a large portion of the population.

Without Goals There Is No Policy

In the middle of all of this one could take a candle in the middle of the day and start looking for an economic policy. He should spare the candle and the trouble. There is no policy. For a policy to exist it has to have goals. What are the goals of the Israeli economy in late 1982? No one knows. The economic leadership has not even bothered lately to make speeches in lieu of a policy. There has been a war, has there not? And so we are busy. It is typical that when this leadership left for Canada recently for the meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund its spokespersons proclaimed that our situation is so good that we are not going to ask for any loans or aid from the fund. Imagine, eight people travelled to Toronto not to ask for anything. How many would have had to go to ask for something?

Back to goals. The banner of the war against inflation has been removed. Inflation is here to stay. It is excused with the universal excuse of the

war, and we have to learn how to live with it. The fact that most Western countries have decided to fight it through such measures as unemployment and other radical steps does not interest us. One could have expected that once the banner of the war against inflation was removed, the banner of improving the balance of payments would be raised. Not a chance. In the meantime, a whole system of explaining "what happens in the area of export and foreign trade" has developed, but nothing positive is done. Except days when the Bank of Israel slows down the devaluation of the shekel, the exporters can do their own worrying. The system of guaranteeing the rates does not work and cannot remedy the loss of competitiveness of the Israeli economy. The war for the future of tourism, or what is left of it, is conducted on the lawns and golden sands of Acapulco. Agricultural exports are collapsing, not because of the world market but because of the way the operation is run here. Everyone talks about these things but no one does anything about them. While it is true that it is hard to do something when the world trade war is raging and the world recession goes on, there is justification for the absence of the banner.

Without goals there is no policy.

What do we have on the eve of the new Jewish year in terms of an economic policy? It can all be summed up in one word: More. Take more and more from the public, every chance you get. A universal excuse like war is something we only get on the average every 8 to 9 years, and we mustn't miss it. The fact that we have no idea what the cost of the war is, the fact that the estimates have been notified, is not important. The only solution for our economic problems is to absorb more funds from the public. This absorption from the public has several names: Taxes, compulsory loans, high higher prices, etc. One might also add the budget cuts, but why waste time? The cuts in subsidies are ending. The cuts for government offices are only a charade. Until we find out how much the Defense Ministry budget was increased, the cuts are meaningless. The idea that they are meaningless is based on a good source--the Minister of Education and Culture. When Mr Hammer really fights the cuts in his budget you know there is something to it. But when his objection is passive, mere lip service, you know it is not serious. At best, a symbolic act. This is what happened, so far, with the August 1982 cuts.

American Economic Pressures

At the outset of the new Jewish year, Israel's economy faces two serious questions, one internal and one external.

The internal one--will we have elections this coming year? A few weeks ago it appeared to be almost certain. One could hear the period between May and November 1983 mentioned as the election period. This raised the question whether we would once again have "correct policies," with all that means for the economy. The farther we move from the war in Lebanon the greater the need for it will become, especially in continuing the present economic trends. But in the meantime, President Reagan has turned things around and may have provided an excuse for postponing the election. Which brings us to the second question.

The external question--to what extent is the Reagan Plan that has clouded our political horizon essential to U.S. foreign policy? If it is essential, we should keep in mind that one of the most often used weapons of the Reagan administration is the economic weapon. It has been used by Reagan in his own back yard, in Central America. It is being used against the Soviet Union. It is used against the U.S.'s Western allies. It was used against Argentina. In other words, we should take into account American economic pressures against us, with all that such pressures imply.

May we have a good year.

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VIEWS OF WEST BANK CHRISTIANS DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Dr Moshe Hazani: "'How Can You, Smart Jews, Make Such Mistakes? Christian Arabs on the West Bank, Represented by Incisive Criticism of Bethlehem Resident, Say: 'Bashir Jumayyil Would have Let You Down the First Chance He Had; Did You Think He Was Zionist? Now You Trust Husayn, Who May Disappear Tomorrow']

[Text] We tend to think of the Arabs as backward people who do not understand who is going on, who are politically unsophisticated, who are passive to what is going on around them, etc.

There could be no greater mistake. When the knowledge of the West is mixed with the wisdom of the East the result may be unapralleled depth and subtlety. If you doubt it, come with me to visit the ridge south of Bethlehem and you will find out for yourselves.

"I am not involved in the conflict," my host, P, says. "I am a Christian, a citizen of another country (he perfers not to reveal it). I studied there, and I do not hate Israel. I don't like your government, because of the arrogance of your people, but I have nothing against you politically. Nationalism means nothing to me. In Europe they have already forgotten about nationalism. Arab students who have studied there have forgotten about nationalism. My friends were married and stayed there, and when they come to visit they consider themselves citizens of the world. So od I, but my livelihood is here and I prefer to stay here.

"I look at the local wars as an outside observer and I ask myself: The Jews, who are so smart, how can they make such mistakes? Especially when things are so obvious. For example, you have started to establish the village leagues, so whom did you pick as mayor of Bethlehem? Bishara Qawasimah, a man who was put in jail by you, a criminal. Everyone despises him. You tried him as a criminal, and how you trust him. Such people give you a bad name. As soon as it is convenient for him he will turn his back on you. You cannot trust him. Look what Mustafa Dudin did. Why did you look for trouble?

Former Criminal

"You did the same thing in Lebanon. You went along with Bashir Jumayyil, a murderer hated by all. You thought you could trust him. You knew he had enemies, but you did not realize how much harm it would do you. Even if he had not been killed, he could have been dangerous to you. He would have left you at the first chance. Everyone knew he only thought of himself. Did you think he was a Zionist?"

"Did anyone care for him? Everyone hated him. He was a criminal. So you got your hands dirty and you left without a friend. Like Dudin, like Qawasimah. Look, it is very easy to figure out those people. They are always surrounded by armed guards. Everyone knows it. So those are the people you choose?"

He sips his coffee and urges me to sip mine. He looks to the east. A vineyard of about one dunam is stretching out. The last grapes of the season are left on the vine. The vines are high and through them you can see the view of Bethlehem and Mount Herod as well as the hills running down to the Dead Sea.

The two daughters of our host sit on the floor of the patio and thread prayer beads. Small olive wood crosses are next to them, to be tied to the rosaries.

"This is a contribution. We do this in our spare time, sell it to the tourists, and give the money to the church. We have enough, thank God."

One of the daughters pours some beads into the palm of my hands. They are made of carved olive wood. The host continues:

Watching from the Side

"You talk about Husayn. Who is Husayn? One man. Today he is here, tomorrow he is gone. One man, one bullet. 'Abdallah is gone, Bashir is gone, even... even al-Sadat is gone, and now you count on Husayn? And some of you even go for the Reagan plan."

I say: "They have been trying to kill Husayn for a long time and have not been able to. He is the most stable ruler in the region. Why not count on him?"

"He has lasted, but he may not be able to continue to last. I could have a heart attack today, couldn't I? Do I have a contract with God? Do you? This is what you count on?"

And now this man of the East who was educated in the West said something to me that made me shudder. He mentioned our policy in Lebanon: "What do you play, politics or roulette?"

I had nothing to say. The Jordanian Option suddenly shrunk before my eyes to its natural proportions. A mindless gamble on "one man, one bullet," as was the gamble on Bashir. Will the Hashemite dynasty stand us in as good a stead as the Jumayyils? And what about Dudin and Qawasimah and their armed guards?

"Do you think it is better to talk to the PLO or just go ahead and annex the West Bank?" I asked, realizing immediate. I made a mistake.

"I watch the game," he said, "I don't take part in it."

He asked his daughter to bring us some grapes. He changed the subject: "The grapes of Judea are the best in the land." Suddenly he said, "I don't like the PLO. They will destroy our culture (that is, the Arab Western culture). They are as bad as Qawasimah's armed guards. Worse. I am closer to Israel, which is a Western country. But you look down on me, as I have told you. If you think you will get advice from me you are mistaken. Excuse me for not being polite."

He went back to talking about grapes.

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COMPANIES MAKE EFFORTS TO BRING BACK EMIGRANTS

Tel Aviv TEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Oct 82 p 19

[Article by Noah Kliger: "Work Conditions in Scientifically Advanced Countries Like the U.S. and Canada Tempt Many to Leave Israel; Several Israeli Companies Have Started a Well Organized Campaign to Bring Back Some of Our Lost Professional Force"]

[Text] The idea is not new or revolutionary. Companies around the world have tried in the past to attract professional manpower from abroad but offering good conditions. Their efforts have often been successful.

The same has happened in Israel, but not on a large scale. Recently some Israeli companies have begun to realize that Israel has a huge human potential that has been scattered for years around the world, and that it would serve the national as well as their own interest to bring some of it back.

This is how the idea of the "Israeli brain hunt" was born. One of the first companies that started acting on it was Tadiran electronics. It approached the task in a well thought out and organized fashion. A special team was created, and several alternatives were checked out. A special "persuasion delegation" was sent to the United States and Canada in order to meet with candidates. The results were not long in coming. Over 30 specialized engineers who have been staying in the U.S. and Canada have already returned to Israel, and an additional 100 candidates are packing their belongings.

The Tadiran people and the emissaries of other companies have a drawing card that companies in other countries do not have: Zionism. It is easier for an Israeli company to sell its terms to an Israeli candidate, since it offers as a special bonus Israel itself. This means a common background, relatives, friends, atmosphere, nostalgia, lifestyle, childhood and youth memories, belonging. In short, all that typifies an Israeli and that makes him a stranger out of his own land.

Dual Citizenship

Good conditions also play an important part. Most of the returnees have held good lucrative jobs abroad, but when they are offered quick and easy absorption, high income, good work conditions and professional challenge in serving their country, many of them show great interest.

Dr Yhuda Aminetzah, one of the pioneers of the drive to bring back Israeli professionals, who came back 10 months ago, says without hesitation: "The conditions that were offered to me here are certainly good by Israeli standards, but they cannot compare to condition in the U.S." The young engineer who graduated from McGill University in Montreal in 1975 says that "you cannot compare the high salary and expense account paid in dollars to any similar salary in shekels, not to mention the house, the cars, the vacations and the trips you receive in the U.S. and Canada. To me the decisive point was the Israeli-Zionist one, since I wanted deep inside to come back, and I was waiting for a concrete offer. I checked out the opportunities and I made my decision."

Dr Aminetzah, age 35, born in Haifa, studied in the Technion as an IDF draftee. He says he wanted to come back as early as 1978, but did not have a good offer. "Two years ago my wife and I decided to stay in Canada for good," he admits. "It was not easy to reach such a decision, inspite of the good life, since you remain an Israeli no matter where you are. We are all like this, and let no one tell us stories about total adjustment abroad. Every Israeli listens every day, as I did, to the Voice of Israel, and looks for Israeli newspapers to find out what is happening in Israel. Having a dual citizenship, I voted for the Canadian Parliament, but I did not care about the outcome of the elections, since I took no interest in the political life of the country where I lived since 1972. But I did become involved in everything that was happening in the Knesset, and I devoured every Israeli newspaper I could get my hands on."

The Recruitment Was Successful

"We live among Canadians and Americans, we work with them and befriend them, but we never become part of them as we do in Israel with Israelis. When I once thought I would retire in Canada, I couldn't picture myself doing it, and when I saw my little son play with a cat in my parents' home in Haifa just like I did when I was little, I knew that if I had the chance I would come back."

This chance was given him by the "hunters" of an Israeli company. Yhuda Aminetzah came, checked out the situation and was convinced he had to come back, albeit not to the company that made him the initial offer but to Tadiran that made him its own offer. "I realized the approach was serious and professional, and that the company had certainly something to offer," he explains, and so he decided to accept the offer.

When Aminetzah was approached by the Israelis he was working as a systems engineer for Bell Northern Research in Ottawa, having worked prior to that for 4 years for an aircraft electronics company. Since his return to Israel he has worked as director of commercial data systems in the communications division of Tadiran.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH USSR—The USSR, having lost a great deal of prestige during the war in Lebanon because of the beating its weapons took, is now looking for a way to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, according to the Jewish weekly JEWISH PRESS published in New York. Quoting Israeli and European sources, the weekly writes that the only way for the USSR to reestablish its influence in the Middle East is through diplomatic relations with Israel. The paper adds that the first step will be an exchange of senior officials, after which full diplomatic relations will be established. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Sep 82 p 3] 9565

STOCK MARKET OPTIMISM—This year's bullish stock market is expected to continue in coming weeks according to bank investment consultants who base their predictions on the large sums of money in the hands of the public. According to these optimistic estimates, the public will continue to invest its money in the stock market instead of buying bonds and foreign currency, which yielded less last year than the stock market. The experts at the same time caution investors about unexpected political or economical developments that may bring a change in the market. They also point out the high market rates that present a risk for investors. A report distributed last week by experts of a large bank predicts that keen competition may soon start among the various trust funds for higher returns before year's end. As a result, market trends will remain positive although some selling of stocks may occur, causing a temporary decline in rates. The greatest activity is expected from stocks cultivated by trust funds and large investment portfolios. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Sep 82 p 17] 9565

FOOD COST INCREASE—The consumer protection authority of the Histadrut has announced that based on the food spending of an average family of five, the cost has increased 165.5 percent compared with last year. The cost, including two festive meals, is 959 shekels compared with only 361 shekels last year. The cost includes an adequate supply of meat, grocery items, fresh fruit and vegetables, dried fruit, soft drinks and candy, including honey. It does not include detergents, gifts, greeting cards, flowers, etc. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Sep 82 p 16] 9565

ISRAELI TV IN EGYPT—The Israeli commercial television company will build production and broadcasting studios in Cairo in cooperation with Arab and European investors. This deal was concluded recently when an Egyptian

investor, who asked to remain anonymous because of his business connections in the Arab world, visited Israel. Adi Sofer, director general of the Israeli commercial television company, said after a recent visit to Egypt that the studios will be run primarily by an Egyptian company. The company will produce programs in Egypt and possibly in other Arab countries as well. The programs will be aired in Egypt and on international networks. The company will also provide services to foreign television networks in Cairo similar to the services provided by the Israeli commercial television company to foreign networks operating in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. [Text]
[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Sep 82 p 6] 9565

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MINISTER DISCUSSES FREEDOM OF PRESS, RADIOS

NC092350 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 1-7 Nov 82 pp 22-24

["Private" interview with Lebanese Justice and Information Minister Roger Shaykhani conducted by MONDAY MORNING correspondent Claude Khouri "last week" --place not given]

[Text] There will be no press censorship in Lebanon--unless the press makes a habit of massacring the truth and forces the government to act.

There will be no censorship of foreign correspondents' reports from Lebanon, and no censorship of foreign publications entering Lebanon.

There will be no summary closure of the private radio stations that have sprouted in Lebanon since 1975, although some radio stations may be closed if they do not have a license to operate.

Lebanon's new minister of information, still taking stock of the task ahead, has made up his mind on one thing: "Freedom of expression is indispensable, but the freedom of each person is limited by the freedom of others," he told me in a private interview last week. "This means that you can interpret the facts as you wish, but you cannot change them."

Minister Roger Shaykhani is aware, however, that Lebanese officialdom must regain full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory before it can convincingly set the limits of freedom.

"Obviously," he said, "we can apply the principle of freedom within the limits of other people's freedom only when we are in a position to apply our law in all parts of Lebanon.

"Take your magazine, for instance, which is widely read in Lebanon. You are now free to go to your office and write something about me and this interview which is not true, but in return, I should be free to file suit against you and the justice authorities should be able to issue a warrant in your name on charges of falsifying news.

"In such a situation, there would be no need for censorship. The press would censor itself, maintaining its own freedom of expression without trespassing on the freedom and rights of others."

Censorship

Until such a situation develops, the minister said, "The wisdom of the press would help the government to forego the use of the weapon which it has at its disposal--the weapon of censorship.

"I am not against the truth, but I am against the distortion of the truth. When the government of 1977 issued legislative decree Number 1, which imposed press censorship, its aim was not to deprive the press of its freedom but to force the press to be truthful. Because I'm sure you are aware that the various press institutions in Lebanon were among the prime movers which triggered the Lebanese war in 1975."

Minister Shaykhani will soon be holding a meeting with the press syndicate to discuss demands for the modification of Lebanese press laws. Among the major topics to be discussed in that meeting: the flow of foreign money to various media in Lebanon--a flow which is widely believed to be at the root of official and unofficial dissatisfaction with the country's press.

"On this matter," Shaykhani said, "it would be appropriate to adopt the slogan of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, which has since been adopted by the regime of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil: 'Lebanize your information.' When you publish the news as interpreted by this country or that, you are not being Lebanese; you are seeing Lebanese facts through foreign eyes. This question must and will be discussed thoroughly with the press syndicate."

The minister noted that the Lebanese Government already had a financial assistance program for Lebanese publications.

"The assistance we can offer is not huge, obviously, since the entire budget of the ministry is LL.30 million--not much more than the budgets of some publications. What we can offer the Lebanese is more moral than material aid, and I am of the opinion that a publication should be self-financed: the more self-sufficient a publication is, the more free it becomes."

The question of Lebanon's private radio stations presents a more "delicate" problem, the minister said.

Radios

"Those radio stations did a good job during the war, providing the citizens with valuable services, especially where security was concerned. One cannot deny that fact.

"But what to do about them now? Frankly, I don't know. One thing is definite; the law must be applied. I am told that some of those radio stations have legal authorization, so in their case there is nothing to be done. Others, however, have no authorization, and in their case, the law must be applied."

But there is a possibility that the law will be changed.

"So what do we do? Do we return to a government monopoly on radio, or do we give a degree of freedom to anyone who wants to start a radio station? That is the decision that has to be made now, on the official and juridical level."

Pending that decision, Shaykhani intends to give the official media--the Lebanese broadcasting station, the national news agency and the semi-official television monopoly--a shot in the arm.

"We should and I certainly will encourage the official radio's programs in French, English and Arabic," the minister said. "We intend to reevaluate this ministry's work on the administrative and information levels. As for television, we have no direct control over it--out control is a posteriori--but I just had a meeting with Dr Charles Rizk (chairman of the Lebanese television company's board of directors), and he definitely has good intentions for the evolution of Lebanese television."

Do those intentions include the resumption of an English-language newscast?

"Well, what does MONDAY MORNING think?" Shaykhani said, and I told him we thought it would be a good idea.

"Perhaps," he said, "some programs should be shortened to make time for an English newscast. I haven't thought about it, but it's an idea to look into, and we will study it. I suggest you put the question to Dr Rizk."

Official information in Lebanon, Shaykhani said, "has survived eight years of confusion and incoherence which was sometimes provoked by developments. Now that we are returning to normal life and have decided to consecrate the national unity which was achieved by the unanimous election of President Amin al-Jumayyil, I believe the first priority in our information policy should be to manifest this national unity.

"Until not so long ago, we were a country, not a nation. Now we must build a nation of people ready to live together on the same land with the same customs and with valid laws everywhere. That is the main desire of this new administration--to consecrate the unity which was so badly battered over the past seven years but which survived and was manifested at the presidential elections. This national unity, this extraordinary desire of Lebanon's 17 officially recognized sects to live together in the same nation, is something to prize, and we--you in the press and we in this ministry--should underscore this constantly. There are many countries with problems like ours, where communities are being torn apart--you know them, so I don't need to name them--and we can be, as we have been trying to be for the past 6,000 years, an example to the world.

"The president of the republic said in his speech at the UN, 'Give us peace and we shall again astound the world.' The fact is that we are already beginning to astound the world. Foreign correspondents, for instance, are astonished at the speed with which we are returning to normal life only a few weeks after the tragedies that shook us; they are astonished by the fact that the freedom of expression is still intact."

Foreign

The foreign press, the minister assured me, would continue to enjoy freedom in Lebanon.

"I am in favor of freedom," he said, "and I say this after I was maligned by at least one Paris newspaper, which intimated that the statements I made in a press conference on October 14 were the statements of a crazy man, of a paranoid, of a man with abnormal reactions. I'm not even going to waste my time filing suit against that paper, because those who know me know I'm not paranoid and those who don't can look at the facts and come and ask me questions."

Shaykhani's October 14 press conference was held to answer critics of the Lebanese Army's search-and-arrest campaigns in West Beirut.

"I wanted to let the world know that despite all we had been through, we had been able to maintain our democracy, and that all the searches and arrests that had been made had been within the framework of the law. It is unfair, I think, to be told that we have no right to search for the huge amounts of armaments stored under Beirut--that is the least we can do to preserve the security of our state and our people."

There was a point, Shaykhani said, when the foreign press was either ill-intentioned or ill-informed about developments in Lebanon, "but the recent trip of President al-Jumayyil has changed international attitudes. The president presented an accurate picture of what is happening in Lebanon and what the Lebanese want, and that has had an excellent effect on attitudes toward Lebanon."

But whatever the attitude, Lebanon would continue to cling to freedom and offer it to foreign correspondents "who in other parts of the world are not allowed to set foot in a country or are strictly controlled if they are allowed in."

And Lebanon would not resort to censoring imported publications, the minister added. "I am in favor of seeing things as they are. I cannot prevent the Lebanese citizen from reading what is being said about him and his country, because if I try to, he will find out somehow, either directly or indirectly.

"If you give the Lebanese citizen his freedom, I am convinced he has matured enough to read all that is written and criticize it rationally."

CSO: 4400/69

CAMILLE SHAM'UN ON TREATY WITH ISRAEL

PM081219 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 Nov 82 pp 12-14

[Former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un interview with AL-HAWADITH editorial staff in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: In the statement in which you announced your withdrawal from the presidential race, you said that the next president would be under Israel's control and would be forced to make concessions, including the conclusion of a peace treaty. You said that you would refuse such conditions. You then went to Washington and in a statement to the NEW YORK TIMES on 13 October you announced that you had absolutely no objection to Lebanon's concluding a security agreement with Israel and the setting up of a joint Lebanese-Israeli committee. Did you change your mind, or was it a political tactic, or was your first statement intended to embarrass the other candidate?

Camille Sham'un: From the first moment the question of a peace treaty with Israel was raised, I opposed the idea on the grounds that Lebanon is a member of the Arab League and as such must honor all the obligations which the provisions of its constitution and charter place on it and on all the Arab states. It is to Lebanon's credit that it has always respected that constitution and charter more than any [other] Arab state. For this reason I excluded every idea of concluding a separate peace between Lebanon and Israel.

When it was said that Israel would not withdraw from Lebanon without a peace treaty, I said that all that could be accepted was a "security pact." A security pact is something similar to the armistice that has regulated relations between us and Israel since 1949. Under the proposed security pact Israel is required to pledge not to attack Lebanon in the future and to fully respect Lebanon's sovereignty, particularly in the border area. For its part Lebanon will pledge not to allow the return of the military and political organizations that constitute a danger to Israel. All these matters are incorporated to this day in the old armistice agreement.

Therefore I would like you to correct what was said in the American newspaper and elsewhere to the effect that I proposed the signing of a peace treaty with Israel and to say that I said absolutely no such thing.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the difference between the 1949 armistice agreement and the security agreement you talk about?

Camille Sham'un: There is not much difference. Rather, this agreement revives the armistice agreement and the provisions that have been ignored to the extent that nobody knows of the existence of the armistice. Israeli forces have entered Lebanon any time they wanted, and the Palestinian forces infiltrated into Israel any time they wanted, and so the armistice was nonexistent. This would revive the armistice and would add to it Israel's respect for Lebanon's full sovereignty and the security of the Lebanese borders, particularly after the recent war.

In any case, if Israel is required to withdraw from Lebanese territory, then the same is required of the Syrian forces.

I have no objection to concluding the same security agreement with the Syrians, although the Arab League charter dispenses with the need for such an agreement. But I have no objection if the agreement reassures the Syrians.

AL-HAWADITH: You stated in the United States that all the military and political organizations hostile to Israel must be abolished. Does the abolition of political organizations apply to Lebanese parties and organizations hostile to Israel? What is meant by political organizations?

Camille Sham'un: Those which have armed militia for fighting and which constitute a danger. Of course, we shall abolish these and everything that is hostile to Lebanon and that should not be on Lebanese territory. Only the Lebanese should be free to get involved in politics, regardless of whether they agree or disagree with the government. But they have no right to establish militia against Lebanon or the Lebanese entity.

AL-HAWADITH: Do they have the right to establish parties hostile to Israel?

Camille Sham'un: Yes, of course; politically they will be opposed to Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Many people have said that certain quarters killed Bashir al-Jumayyil: Israel was cited in particular. But the Lebanese front pointed to other quarters, which has confused the Lebanese people. What is your opinion?

Camille Sham'un: I have heard the first report, which I believe was published in Beirut. It was said Israel could be behind his assassination, but of course we cannot judge because the investigation carried out by the Lebanese forces themselves indicated otherwise.

I will speak frankly. I wanted a judicial investigation into the assassination of Shaykh Bashir, because only such an investigation would reveal the truth. Imagine: the head of state is killed and no judicial investigation is carried out--which goes to show that we are still in a state of confusion.

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LEBANON

FRANJIYAH NEWS CONFERENCE 9 NOVEMBER

NC101300 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0733
GMT 10 Nov 82

["Text" of weekly news conference given on 9 November by former President Sulayman Franjiyah at his palace in Ihdin--read by announcer]

[Text] At the news conference, held yesterday in his palace in Zgharta, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah spoke of the various developments that are now occurring on the Lebanese scene, particularly those developments connected with the incidents in the mountain, which are being fabricated by Israel to divide the one Lebanese rank. Franjiyah demanded of the residents of the mountain area to be vigilant and to avert being swept away by this infernal game.

The following is the text of [former] President Franjiyah's news conference:

[Former] President Franjiyah began his news conference, saying: Two regrettable incidents have occurred this week. The first and painful one is what is going on in the mountain area; that is, the incidents which, regrettably, are tinted with sectarianism. Israeli fabricated these incidents to split the one Lebanese rank. These incidents are aimed at enabling Israel to become the master of our land and to enable it to prolong its occupation of this holy land.

With love, I address myself to my brothers of all sects. I ask them to be alert and to avert being drawn into this game. The reason is that the only one to benefit from it will be no one but the historical enemy of us all. I implore God to be merciful to the souls of the innocent victims who have fallen and I call for more vigilance to thwart this diabolical plan.

[Former] President Franjiyah added: The second incident has been the insolent letter which Arab League Secretary General Mr Klibi addressed to his excellency the president. Through this letter, Mr Klibi wanted to clear his record with the Palestinians. I congratulate and thank his excellency the president who, through his answer to Mr Klibi, has ended this cheap trading which is being transacted at the expense of Lebanon--and always Lebanon. Therefore, thanks to his excellency, perhaps this will be the last lesson to be taught to all those who infringe on Lebanon's dignity.

[Former] President Franjiyah, still at the beginning of his news conference, said: On the occasion of the visit which his excellency the president is scheduled to make to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I urge his excellency to ask the Lebanese Foreign Ministry to provide him with the minutes of two meetings. The first meeting was held between the Lebanese foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state in 1973; that is, immediately after the 1973 war. The second meeting was held at the Riyqa [Air] Base between the same minister and the Lebanese head of state, who was accompanied by the prime minister and his foreign minister. At that time we, the Arabs, attacked Israel and through this attack we dissipated the myth of the invincible army. Although we were the attackers, the measures then taken by the late King Faysal made the infamous Mr Kissinger kneel [yatasakka'a] at the feet of our foreign minister asking him to intercede for him with the Arab brothers so that the economic measures, taken at that time, would be halted. I wish history will repeat itself at a time when the enemy has aggressed against Lebanon and has occupied, and still occupies, part of its territory.

After this introduction, [former] President Franjiyah answered questions put to him by newsmen as follows:

The [former] president was asked: Your Excellency, Mr President: You have spoken of serious developments being witnessed in the mountain area. How, in your opinion, can one avoid falling into the pitfall of these dangers?

His excellency the [former] president answered: It is impossible to avoid this except by letting Lebanese vigilance have the upper hand over emotion, and by assigning the Lebanese Army to discharge its duty after the enemy withdraws from this area.

The [former] president was asked: What, in your opinion Your Excellency, Mr President, are the dimensions of this design?

He answered: The dimensions of this design are constituted by the realization of Israel's dream, that is, the establishment of sectarian statelets throughout the area.

The [former] president was asked: You have demanded that the army enter the mountain area following the withdrawal of the Israelis. Why should not the army enter this area at this time to halt what is going on there?

He answered: Can the army discharge the duty assigned to it under an occupation imposed by an enemy who is stronger than this army? My answer to your question is this question.

The [former] president was asked: It is known that Ambassador Draper is moving in the capitals of the area. To this time, he has failed to get Israel out of the mountain. In light of his movement, will he be able to bring about Israel's withdrawal from all of Lebanon?

He answered: Be it Draper or the loathesome Habib, the U.S. policy is one-- it will never deflect from Israel's interest as far as the Lebanese issue is concerned.

He was asked: Your Excellency, Mr President: What is your opinion about the official stance that rejects formation of a political committee for holding negotiations with Israel?

[Former] President Franjiyah answered: As long as Lebanon refuses to enter into negotiations of a political nature, then we all back this stand, with all our resources. Woe unto Lebanon, should it be drawn into negotiating by means of politicians. The reason is that, in this instance, it be drawn into this by the Zionist guile and hypocrisy to which we have been accustomed for thousands of years. Lebanon will also be drawn into isolation from its Arab brothers. In this case, Lebanese sovereignty will be exposed to Israeli slavery. Therefore, I wish--and I say it strongly--that we will not be carried away by this hypocrisy and that we will refuse to negotiate with Israel, except on the terms laid down in 1949, called the armistice terms.

The [former] president was asked: Official information states that Israel fabricates the mountain incidents and other incidents to force the Lebanese authority to deal with the events as they occur and, consequently, to resolve the issues on location because this authority does not approve of the formation of a political committee for the negotiations. Therefore, what kind of backing can be given to the regime in this respect?

[Former] President Franjiyah answered: The sole backing which we hope will be extended, although belatedly, is Arab support. If the Arabs take the stance that is expected of them for the sake of their dignity and chivalry, then Israel and those behind Israel will go to their knees, as Kissinger had to do before them, to meet the desires of the Arabs.

The [former] president was asked: Do you believe that President al-Jumayyil's visit to Saudi Arabia will be made within this context and that it will be aimed at motivating Arab support for Lebanon?

He answered: This is what I hope for. I also urge his excellency the president to be insistent, in the course of the negotiations he will have, to take Arab chivalry and dignity out of the deep-freeze.

He was asked: In light of the visits that President al-Jumayyil is making, do you, Your Excellency, support a Lebanese-Arab coordination to resolve the Lebanese issue and the Palestinian problem?

[Former] President Franjiyah answered: The Lebanese issue has nothing at all to do with the Palestine problem. It is regrettable that a former senior Lebanese official linked the Lebanese issue to the Palestinian problem. We support the Palestinian cause. Lebanon has proved this support by having offered what no Arab state has offered. However, now a Lebanese issue exists. God Almighty has ordered that you should begin with yourself and then turn to your neighbor. We hope that this will be the attitude that his excellency the president will take during his coming visits to some Arab states.

[Former] President Franjiah was asked: Your Excellency, Mr President: The Israeli economic invasion of Lebanon continues. Furthermore, the agricultural and economic establishments have loudly asked that this state of affairs be dealt with. How can the government deal with this invasion?

[Former] President Franjiah answered: This wave, which subverts Lebanon's economy, is also a fiendish scheme for impoverishing the Lebanese people and for inducing them to go abroad out of their own free will. This is the very thing which failed in the plan of the infamous Henry Kissinger, when he asked us to immigrate to enable settlement of the Palestinians in Lebanon. The only action that can be taken to halt this invasion is to effectuate Prime Minister Al-Wazzan's threat, not by stripping [merchants] of their nationality, but by committing to trial those merchants, if it will be possible for the prime minister to identify them, and the consumers who encourage this trade. This is all we can do, if we seriously want to preserve our industrial and agricultural economy.

Finally, the [former] president was asked: How do you view, Your Excellency, Mr President, the statement that has been made by French Minister of External Relation Mr Claude Cheysson. In this statement, Mr Cheysson said that his country will not restore its normal relations with Israel so long as Israel does not withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

[Former] President Franjiah answered: I do not find it surprising that such kind feelings should be expressed by the spokesman of France. Our affectionate mother has accustomed us to looking after our interests for many years--and it still does so. I wish all the colleagues of Mr Cheysson in the Western states would dare and announce stances such as the one taken by the French minister of external relations.

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PALESTINIAN ARMED PRESENCE IN NORTH DENIED

NC101540 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Commander of the Palestinian Armed Forces in the Al-Biqa' and north Brig Gen Mutlaq abu Taha has stated that the Palestinian presence in the north and in Al-Biqa' camps is confined to civilian presence and some symbolic military detachments.

Abu Taha denied in a press statement Israel's allegation about the presence of approximately 7,000 Palestinian fighters in the north and Al-Biqa'. He reiterated saying, "There are only symbolic detachments to maintain the security of the camps."

Abu Taha has also denied Israel's allegations that the resistance forces, which left Beirut for Damascus and Latakia, have returned to the north and Al-Biqa' saying: This is completely untrue because we do not contemplate fighting Israel from the north and Al-Biqa' and avoid a new military confrontation which might harm the Lebanese people and Government.

Abu Taha added: If Israel attempts to strike us, we will not sit idle. We will know how to answer it and will not permit a repetition of the Sabra and Shatila camps massacres in the camps in the north and Al-Biqa'.

Answering a question, Abu Taha said: Our departure and that of the Syrians from Lebanon is conditional on the departure of Israel first. This does not mean that we are throwing a wrench in the machine as they tell the Lebanese state. On the contrary, we are very eager that the Lebanese authority be restored in all of Lebanon and that the legitimacy be strengthened to assume its natural role in safeguarding the homeland's independence and sovereignty. However, Israel's goals are now known. It has not entered Lebanon to crush the resistance only but also to occupy Lebanon and impose a peace treaty on it. However, the Lebanese authority has rejected the Israeli pressures and practices and has proved to the Arab world that it is in the vanguard of those defending the Arab cause and the rights of the Palestinian people, and in the forefront of those who believe in Arabism.

In light of this noble and honorable stand of the Lebanese authority, which President al-Jumayyil has expressed in his speech at the United Nations, we cannot but be proud of this great country, which embraced the Palestinian revolution, and of its people who made great sacrifices for the sake of this revolution. Therefore, for the sake of Lebanon's safety, stability and strength, we will do everything possible to help the Lebanese authority.

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LEBANON

ISRAEL TO SET UP HOUSING FOR LEBANESE REFUGEE CAMPS

TA090815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Report by Charles Hoffman]

[Text] UNRWA has received the approval of the Lebanese Government to distribute cement to homeless Palestinian refugees in south Lebanon, and to set up prefabricated homes and caravans in the refugee camps, a senior Foreign Ministry official confirmed in Jerusalem yesterday.

UNRWA sent a note this week to the Foreign Ministry, formally agreeing to undertake these steps to provide shelter for the refugees for the winter, with the approval of the Lebanese Government.

In July, the Lebanese had flatly stated that they would not permit any permanent construction in the camps. This made tents the only approved solution for the homeless.

With the mounting opposition of the refugees to the tents--which included setting them on fire--UNRWA gradually accepted Israeli proposals for solid construction.

Many refugees in the Sidon area are reportedly refusing to take the tents now available, because they believe that Israel plans to give them pre-fabs.

Israeli sources familiar with relief efforts in the camps said that the refugees' expectations have probably been raised by proposals aired at various times by Economic Coordination Minister Ya'aqov Meridor, to bring in caravans and pre-fabs for housing and social services in the camps.

An exhibit of Israeli pre-fabs for purchase will be held this Thursday in Sidon, and 60 tons of cement will be distributed later this week to refugees in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The \$50,000 for the cement has been donated by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Jerusalem Interfaith Committee and the JERUSALEM POST's Lebanon campaign.

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LEBANON

QULAYLAT RECEIVES COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

NC082132 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT
8 Nov 82

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun] has received Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party. Their meeting took place at the headquarters of the movement and was attended by brothers Faydi Hamadah, Akram Khalid and lawyer Walid Al-Turki. It focused on the current situation in the Lebanese arena, and a discussion was held on the visualization of future national action.

After the meeting, Comrade George Hawi made the following statement: Our meeting today with Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat was so we could consult each other on the conditions for reviving national action in order to rally the maximum national and popular capabilities around three slogans:

1. The preservation of independence, which requires the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation and the establishment of state's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.
2. The realization of Lebanon's unity, which requires, in addition to the evacuation of the occupation forces, the removal of all phenomena of powers and vetoes which have illegally emerged at the expense of the Lebanese state and its sovereignty.
3. The maintenance of democratic freedom, which is a natural right of all Lebanese citizens, whether with regard to preventing racial, factional and communal domination or with regard to banning political persecution of and hegemony over the national and progressive forces' parties.

Comrade Hawi added: It is natural that our meetings with Brother Qulaylat and the leadership of the Independent Nasirite Movement-al-Murabitun will be continued and intensified as well as with all those who believe in Lebanon's independence, Arabism, unity and democracy in order to enhance the popular and national situation. Comrade Hawi said that Israel's U.S.-supported attempts to create sedition in the country should prompt the forces to unite so that, through their unity, they will put an end to the Israeli occupation. He said that it is very regrettable that some Lebanese circles are still

maintaining links with Israel and going along with its designs and objectives, despite Israel's obvious aims to dominate Lebanon and disrupt its unity.

Within this framework, the events in the mountain area portend a continuation and development of the civil war in a manner that threatens Lebanon, its independence and its unity. Also within this context, attempts at creating sedition and disunity are being made in Tripoli. All this aims at giving impetus to the factors fragmenting Lebanese society at the expense of the factors of national unity, which ought to be consolidated.

The only solution we see is through serious and tangible action to purge the country of all forms of Israeli filth by launching all forms of struggle against this occupation, to realize real national unity on the basis of unity against the Israeli occupation, to achieve national reconciliation among the parties which have been quarreling for the past 8 years and to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation and the establishment of the state's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. This requires a process of handing and taking over between the legitimate authority and the Arab deterrent forces in the areas where these forces are still present and solving the problem of the Palestinian military presence in the north and Al-Biqa' on the basis of fully safeguarding the Palestinian civilians and guaranteeing the PLO's right to political action in Lebanon--a real guarantee divorced from the deceptive U.S. guarantees which led to the massacres in the camps and in Beirut.

According to this logic, we find ourselves called upon to do everything in our power to prevent Israel from pushing the country again toward infighting and justifying the continuation of its hegemony, domination and disruption of Lebanon. We find ourselves requested or requesting the legitimate authority to diligently seek to expand the area of its control, which unfortunately is now confined to nationalist Beirut.

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QULAYLAT OUTLINES VIEWS ON NATIONAL MOVEMENT

NC101210 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT
10 Nov 82

[Text] Answering a question about the future of the national movement and the national action in general, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement--Al-Murabitun], made the following statement:

1. We, in the movement, hope that our inclination toward this would constitute bases for common denominators with the nationalist groups and parties having radical principles and ideologies. In this framework, one should supposedly differentiate between the request to end, amend or change the formula or organizational structure of the national movement and even those forces affiliated with it--which have formed the movement since its inception--and between the political, national, principles and fundamental program for national action and its documents, the foremost of which is the gradual reformation program and whatever was added to it in the past years.

2. We believe in the need for adding new factors to the 4 June war because the principled political program, and the many struggles carried out within its framework, have led the groups and parties of the national movement, the nationalist and Islamic forces in general to offer--in the past as in the future--thousands of martyrs, foremost among whom are the martyred leaders Kamal Junblatt and Ma'ruf Sa'd.

3. On the internal level of the national movement, our movement's views in this respect are based on what we had declared during the meeting of our Central Committee only 2 weeks after the Zionist occupation and the siege of Beirut. It is based on the need for tackling all formulas of the joint national action before the 4 June war, including its principles and manpower at the national and internal level or at the Arab and Palestinian level, on the basis of the factors consequent upon the occupation and war, during and after the war. We, in the movement, are still discussing this matter because it constitutes a logical revolutionary and objective basis for classifying the human being, for regulating the continuity of our movement's program and for deepening and developing the struggle program, particularly following the factors consequent upon the 4 June war and the Zionist occupation and the implications resulting from them, which are fundamentally different than before.

4. Proceeding from this principle, we are before a basic vision confirming that nothing will affect the strategic basic principles in the course of discussing any formula or debating any form or framework of the national action, which definitely must be capable of achieving itself in the phase of building the future of the homeland and the democratic state.

This general inclination has been and continues to be the meeting point for several national parties and ideological and radical progressive personages, who are currently discussing their internal structure, to reorganize the political program and its application to achieve its goals according to the requirements and priorities of the serious phase through which we are living in the Lebanese arena.

The outcome of the intrinsic internal stance of our movement should naturally be based on a practical, effective, scientific and executive program that will uphold the landmarks and characteristics of our present and future struggle which will definitely take into consideration the inevitability of this evolution and consolidation as a reality consequent upon the war at all levels, particularly at the national and Islamic action in general and whatever affects each group and party as well as the personages of the movement.

5. I affirm that without such a consolidation no new formula or framework can perform its role, duties and fateful mission in confronting this phase and these tasks, mainly the confrontation of the Zionist occupation and the rectification of the outcome of this occupation and the political imbalance it created among the Lebanese parties and the achievement of an effective participation in building the state and its establishments on national justice and democratic bases, which will realize the continuity and integrity of the land and people and national coexistence.

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BRIEFS

PLO, IRANIAN ARMED PRESENCE--Lebanese officials have information that about 20,000 Palestinian and Iranian armed men are now present in northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa', including 2,000 Palestinian armed men from those who were evacuated from Beirut under the agreement reached by Ambassador Philip Habib. [Excerpt] [NC102052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Nov 82]

LAW ON DEALING WITH ISRAEL--Economy and Trade Minister Ibrahim Halawah has announced the government's intention to implement article 285 of the penal code against any person who deals in anyway with the Israeli enemy. [Text] [NC080635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Nov 82]

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL FOUNDATION--On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of departed President Bashir al-Jumayyil, President Amin al-Jumayyil announced at noon today the inception of the Bashir al-Jumayyil Foundation in the presence of the departed president's widow Solange al-Jumayyil, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad, Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani, [former] President Charles Hilu, Pierre al-Jumayyil and press and editors Doyens Muhammad al-Ba'labakki and Milhim Karam. President al-Jumayyil further announced the formation of an honorary committee for the foundation. The committee will be chaired by the president and will include Speaker al-As'ad, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, former presidents Camille Sham'un, Charles Hilu and Ilyas Sarkis and Pierre al-Jumayyil as members. [Text] [NC101356 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 82]

SLOW REHABILITATION OF SIDON--The mayor of Sidon, complaining that his town is being rehabilitated too slowly, says that the gravest problem is the shortage of permanent dwelling places for 15,000 inhabitants whose homes were destroyed in the war. This involves mainly low-income groups. The mayor told our correspondent that he would comply with the Government of Lebanon's decision to ban cooperation with Israel. The municipality, he emphasized, would try to serve the inhabitants as much as possible even while the IDF remains in southern Lebanon. [Text] [TA040746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 4 Nov 82]

ISRAELI ARAB--Lebanese authorities have announced they are not holding any Israeli Arabs. This was conveyed to the Israeli authorities who had asked for information about the circumstances of the arrest or disappearance of four Israeli Arabs while visiting their relatives in Lebanon. Two of the missing persons are inhabitants of 'Akko, one is a villager from Al-Makr, and the fourth is a villager from Sha'ab. [Text] [TA031817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Nov 82]

IRANIAN ACTIVITY IN BA'LABAKK--We have received information that the Iranians are carrying out suspicious movements in the Ba'labakk area. Some Iranians tried to enter the Ba'labakk hospital to hang up pictures of Khomeyni. This aroused the resentment of the hospital employees who prevented the Iranians and threatened to stop work. The Ra's al-'Ayn area in Ba'labakk has become an assembly point for the Iranians, who have pitched tents, erected fortifications and built a make-shift hospital called the Khomeyni Islamic Hospital in Ra's al-'Ayn. Extremists loyal to Khomeyni have forcibly enrolled certain students in the Two Sacred Hearts nunnery school after threatening the director of the school. [Text] [NC080958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Nov 82]

CSO: 4400/69

PAPER SCORES SUDANESE SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

PM051235 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Aggressive Plan and Required Confrontation"]

[Excerpts] Ja'far Numayri has decided to dispatch 10,000 Sudanese soldiers to Iraq in order to back the agent regime there in its dirty war against the Iranian revolution.

Certain other Arab regimes are anxious to widen the war against Iran by giving aid to Saddam Husayn's regime in various forms in order to create an "Arab-Iranian" war, in which case these regimes will have fulfilled all that the Arabs' enemies--the Zionists and the Americans--have been seeking to achieve since the downfall of the shah's regime and the advent of the revolution that considered that Palestinian cause its own.

These "Arab" regimes that are so enthusiastic about Arabizing Saddam's American war are the very regimes that remained silent or were colluding during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and even during the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Not only did these regimes remain silent or fail to give any assistance to the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, but they in fact marshaled all their resources to impede all suggestions and calls for convening an Arab summit in order to adopt a clear Arab stand toward the barbaric Zionist invasion and draw up plans to face whatever might result from it.

Events of the past few months have shown without any doubt that there is an official policy in our Arab homeland that is openly seeking, within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist plan, to achieve all the aggressive plans being carried out against our country.

This policy, with absolute U.S. support, is exerting all kinds of pressures that Washington wants to bring to bear against all Arabs who reject the U.S. plans and insist on defiance and confrontation despite the sacrifices involved.

Now, to ensure the complete success of its aggressive plan the United States insists that the regimes subservient to it fight with Saddam against Iran on its behalf. In the meantime the United States is boosting Israel's military strength in order to deal more blows to the Arabs who adhere to their rights

in their country. The ultimate aim is to impose absolute U.S.-Zionist hegemony on our Arab homeland and then use all our homeland's resources in serving the interests of its aggressive objectives elsewhere.

The Arab masses are therefore now called upon to escalate struggle against all types of internal and external conspiracy and in order to create a broad Arab front capable of confronting and frustrating our enemies' plans.

CSO: 4400/70

DAILY EXPECTS U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST ARABS

JN090908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "America Is America," today's TISHRIN writes on the U.S. initiative to liquidate the Middle East issue in a manner which conforms with the so-called Israeli security.

TISHRIN says: According to the blind concept of the U.S. Administration Israel's security means the loss of Arab security and ensures Arab allegiance to the American militarists if not the Israeli militarists. It is obvious that the successive U.S. Administrations adopt only the policy of force with all the inherent injustice. Therefore, we think that the U.S. Administration will not hesitate to launch more than one aggression and undertake more than one invasion of Arab countries in order to impose its plan. It is only a matter of time. When a suitable opportunity for this anticipated aggression occurs the U.S. Administration will not hesitate to fully participate in committing aggression against the Arabs, particularly after Israel's failure to use lighting was as a successful means to strike at any Arab force that is capable of confrontation and after the Lebanon war has proved that Syria's forces alone prevented that materialization of the most urgent Israeli aim of evacuating these forces from Lebanon. This aim will continue to preoccupy Begin's thinking. By failing to achieve this aim Begin will not be able to claim in front of the Israelis and Americans that he has scored a great victory in Lebanon. We do not rule out the possibility that the U.S. Administration will resort to more than war and aggression and the disrupting of any Arab solidarity which may constitute a minimum degree of unity. These dangers began to emerge after agreement was reached on an Arab peace plan in Fes.

The U.S. Administration may try to impose on some Arab leaders the idea that betrayal of Arab national interests is a possibility as it did with President al-Sadat, who was the ruler of the largest Arab country. It will find others like Al-Sadat ready to perform this task as this will enable them to remain in power in some of our countries for a long time. We realize this and we know that our mission in Syria is to seriously work against and foil these plans. What is strange is that those who fell with their ideas about the

Arab-Israeli conflict a long time ago are returning to the forefront. What is also strange is that their words are considered words of wisdom and their viewpoints are submitted for positive discussion. Is this the age of paradoxes?

We must all realize that those who are not good at war are not good at peace. The defeatists and capitulationists in any forthcoming settlement will get no more than a seat beside Begin, waiting for a fate similar to that of Al-Sadat and others who betrayed their nation.

CSO: 4400/70

DAILY ON ATTEMPTS TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

JN100828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its daily "Opinion" column, today's newspaper AL-BA'TH writes on the U.S. and Israeli hints at the attempts being made by the United States and some satellite Arab regimes to bring about an official and semi-unanimous Arab recognition of Israel out of the United States' conviction that the solution to the problem is in its hands.

AL-BA'TH adds: The United States, which has until recently been working secretly without frankly divulging its aims in our region, is now more self-assertive than some Arab sides which claim to be basic to the Palestinian issue. What (Bailey Butts), U.S. assistant secretary of state, said the day before yesterday stresses that some concerned Arab sides or Arab sides which consider themselves basic to the issue have become more enthusiastic for Reagan's plan than Israel. The statements made by (Butts) also stress that matters are taking shape in the region according to the U.S. and Israeli concepts and that the United States, as everyone knows, cannot undertake any action which does not serve Israel and its near and distant objectives.

If we go back in time a little it will be evident that many of the events which have taken place in our region in the past few months and until this moment have had one source, but in agreement with some in our region have been implemented step by step according to Kissinger's principles. This has resulted in the present situation.

AL-BA'TH adds: There is no doubt that most of the political moves witnessed and still being witnessed by some Arab and world capitals serve the U.S.-Israeli concepts. It has been reported in the past few days that the current moves are aimed at pressuring the PLO to abandon the Palestinian national charter, which stresses the continuation of Palestinian state. A few days ago five Palestinian resistance factions issued statements warning against a major plot being concocted by the United States and Israel with the participation of some Arab sides connected with them.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH writes: Undoubtedly we can say that what is reiterated here and there clearly indicates that the secret clauses of the Camp David

accords are being implemented. The media campaigns in Egypt and Israel and what is being said by some agent Arab news media about an imminent Egyptian renunciation of the Camp David accords are only a cover for a major plot which will be implemented quite soon, therefore, our Arab masses, particularly the Palestinian masses, must be more cohesive and alert in order to confront what has not been taken into account.

CSO: 4400/70

SYRIA

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVAL--Damascus, 11 Nov (SANA)--Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasem today received (Salih Boujum'ah) on the occasion on his assumption of his post as Algeria's ambassador in Damascus. [JN111633 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CSO: 4400/70

PAPER HOLDS U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR THREAT TO GULF

GF141330 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "America Is the Major Threat"]

[Text] The United States, especially in the past 3 years, has been repeating that the major threat to the Arab Gulf region is represented by the Soviet Union. However, Gen Joyn Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, revealed in a statement yesterday that the Soviets cannot interfere in the Iran-Iraq war due to their current troubles in Afghanistan.

This, in fact, affirms the correctness of the realistic stance which says that the United States is using the Soviet threat to frighten and terrify the region. This was also affirmed by the U.S. general when he said that the United States has established the rapid deployment force [RDF], improved its armament and promoted its combat efficiency through the military maneuvers it has conducted and is continuously conducting.

In addition to the fact that the United States has used the Soviet threat as cover to strengthen its military presence in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, Washington has also resorted to other suspected methods to strengthen this presence by saying that the security of the Gulf is being threatened by its radical citizens and the differences which are still existing among a number of its states.

What concerns us is to keep the Arab Gulf region away from any foreign interference, whether this interference is from the United States, the Soviet Union or Europe, because the interference of any party of these is the matter which complicates things and leads the other parties to interfere in the region's affairs on the pretext of maintaining their interests or on the pretext of safeguarding the flow of oil to the free world, including Israel, as Caspar Weinberger declared last year. Preventing the international security interference in the Arab Gulf affairs cannot be achieved if the region's states had not moved to put out the fire before it spreads and if they had not moved quickly to stop a destructive and sad dispute like the Iran-Iraq war on a peaceful basis. This stance is the only thing which can prevent the interference of the RDF in the region's affairs now and in the future as well.

The move of the UAE and Kuwait to mediate between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY in order to end their differences is an act which is aimed at keeping the region away from international interference. Many think that the Arab Gulf states are capable of making good and responsible efforts in this regard. The move to mediate between Baghdad and Tehran for the peaceful settlement of their conflict is the only thing which deprives General Vessey and others from resorting to the pretext that the RDF is stationed in some areas of the region to maintain U.S. interests due to the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

CSO: 4400/72

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

GF231922 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0840 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Oct (WAM)--In its editorial today, the UAE newspaper AL-ITTIHAD comments on the U.S. policy toward the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestinian issue, and the firm facts which were revealed by the U.S. officials in the presence of the seven-member Arab committee in Washington. It also denounces the U.S. administration's partiality toward the Zionist enemy.

AL-ITTIHAD says: The U.S. officials call on the Arab countries to change their policy and announce their recognition of Israel, start to negotiate directly with Israel and permit Jordan to hold direct talks with Israel in the name of the Palestinians.

The paper says: The U.S. demands come at once, without equivocation or taking into consideration what is called the moderate solution and bargains, despite the comprehensive Arab stand in the Fes Summit, which was described as a logical stand by many people and which gave a lot for the just solution of the Arab issue.

AL-ITTIHAD stresses: the United States continues to adopt the total Israeli stand and says it is known that the Israel labor party approves of the Reagan plan and regards it as a very good basis for action in the region, but the stand of the terrorist Begin and those similar to him on the Zionist war machine is an extremist stand which calls for all or nothing.

AL-ITTIHAD asks: For what will the Arabs recognize Israel publicly? For Begin's eyes, for example? There is no other stronger than the events of the Palestinians, and with whom? [sentence as received] With the Zionist enemy.

At the conclusion of its commentary, AL-ITTIHAD censures the United States for its stubbornness, its adoption of the total Zionist stand and its ignorance to the owners of the legitimate issue.

The paper says: The United States is the one which drives the region to what it calls extremism and to the adoption of an illogical stand, which is described as extremism, rejection and resistance.

The paper says that the strange cancer planted in the heart of the Arab home-land by the Western countries under the leadership of the United States aims at extending its Zionist growth from the Nile to Euphrates in order to paralyze the Arab world. The paper calls for a firm Arab stand on the continuous U.S. stubbornness, without the least care for the U.S. interests in the Arab homeland. The interests of the Arabs and not the United States should be taken into consideration at every serious action toward achieving a just solution to the Palestinian issue.

CSO: 4400/72

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION

GF061142 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 6 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Nov (KUNA)--The United Arab Emirates' crude oil output in the first quarter of 1982 stood at 1,421 thousand barrels a day, compared with 1,625 thousand B/D in the corresponding period in the past year. A report by the Abu Dhabi Central Bank said.

The UAE crude price in January, 1982 ranged from 35.20 dollars B/D to 38.33 dollars per barrel, compared with 35.41 dollars and 39.47 dollars per barrel in the same period last year, the report added.

Japan, the report went on, maintained its position as the major importer of UAE crude in the first quarter of 1982 with liftings totalling 36.9 percent of the UAE exports.

France and the United States ranked the second and third importers with the one importing 12 percent and the other 10.3 percent in that period, according to the report.

Other oil exports went to Spain, Britain, West Germany, Holland, the report said.

Liquified natural gas production dropped from a record high of 712,000 metric tons last year to 632,000 metric tons in the first quarter of 1982, the report said adding that despite the drop in the LNG output in the first quarter of this year remains higher by 42.8 percent than the output of the corresponding period in 1981.

LNG exports in the first quarter of 1982 totalled 506,500 metric tons compared with 513,600 metric tons in the same period in 1981 according to the report.

Meanwhile, the report put the UAE exports of liquified petroleum gas for the first three months of 1982 at 310,000 metric tons of propane, 211,400 metric tons of butane and 151,600 of pentane.

CSO: 4400/72

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS RECORD HIGH IMPORTS

GF071205 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The total UAE imports during the preceding year have registered a record high reaching about 29 billion dirhams (7.9 billion dollars) against DH 26 billion (7.1 billion dollars) during 1980, according to a Central Bank report.

The report made available recently said the figures do not include transit trade and re-exports, which maintained the same volume of about DH 6.40 billion during 1980 and 1981.

According to the report the per capita share of imports were DH 22,099 in 1979, 25,038 in 1980 and up to DH 25,847 in 1981.

The report said consumer goods constituted more than half of net imports totalling about 16 billion dirhams in 1981 against 14.8 billion in 1980.

West Europe and other industrialised countries provided 70.2 percent of the total imports, down from 70.6 percent in 1980, while the share of Eastern Europe and China decreased from 2.4 percent in 1980 to 2.2 percent in 1981.

However, the report showed the percentage of imports from Arab countries rising steadily from 4.6 percent in 1978 to 9.4 in 1979, 10.3 in 1980 and up to 12.6 percent in 1981.—WAM

CSO: 4400/72

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

IMPORTS DURING 1982--Abu Dhabi, 23 Oct (QNA)--A statistics report issued by the UAE Planning Ministry said that the UAE imports amounted to approximately DH35.59 billion during 1982. (Text) [GF231909 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Oct 82]

CRIME RATE--More than 64,000 people were convicted in 1981 as the UAE's crime rate climbed by an alarming 18 percent on 1980 figures, according to a statement released by the UAE Ministry of Interior this week. The statement said that 64,431 people were convicted of 18,434 crimes with Asian expatriates the worst offenders. The number of murders in 1981 dropped to only eight with five--Pakistanis, two Iranians and one Somali being convicted. Rape cases, however, rose to 50 and kidnapping to 19 with Asians, again, the main offenders. The further breakdown of the figures reveals Abu Dhabi as the worst emirate with 8,018 crimes, Dubai second with 4,743, and Sharjah third with 3,255. [Text] [GF231054 Manama GULF MIRROR in English 23 Oct 82 p 3]

CSO: 4400/72

WESTERN SAHARA

BRIEFS

MILITARY MANEUVERS CONDEMNED--Hawza (Liberated Territories), 11/11/82 (APS)--"For several days the western flank of the Mediterranean is a theater for true demonstrations of a muscular force on the part of the U.S.," the communique of the Sahraoui minister of information underlined condemning the Morocco-American military manoeuvres. "Such an approach, once more, how U.S. imperialism is decided to impose its law of terror and intimidation against the independence and sovereignty of the peoples of this region," the Sahraoui minister of information underlined. "Committed already to wage a war of genocide and extermination against the Sahraoui people, the United States are proving through their present action that their plot against the whole peoples of this region had entered its active phase," the communique underlined. [Text] [LD112008 Algiers APS in English 1323 GMT 11 Nov 82]

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